

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE WINE DUTIES.

Nobody seems to care greatly for the repeal of the Malt-tax. It is highly productive, and as little burdensome as any tax can well be. Added to this it is a tax which concerns ourselves alone, and does not bring us into collision with the "foreigner." In this respect it is very different from the duty on foreign wines, which brings us into direct commercial hostility with our nearest and most powerful neighbour.

The new Emperor of the French has a decided tendency towards Free-trade, and as he has caused himself to be declared and accepted the sole maker and unmaker of commercial treaties on behalf of the French nation, it becomes the obvious interest of this country to encourage him in the development of a Free-trade policy, by the removal, as far as practicable, of all unnecessary impediments to a freer commercial intercourse between the two nations. Foremost amongst these impediments is the heavy duty levied upon the import of French wine—that great agricultural staple of our neighbours. If it can be proved that not only has the tax been the cause of national jealousy and animosity—perhaps of wars—but that it is actually less productive at the present time than it was in periods when our wealth and our population were less, there will, we conceive, be ample justification for a re-consideration of the whole subject by this country. We entered fully into these two branches of the inquiry in an article

published in this Journal on the 31st of July last. There are, however, some other points—less obvious perhaps—but equally important, which have since that period been brought prominently before the public, and which it is expedient to remember, now that a new Government is in office, and that the French Emperor is more than ever disposed to cultivate and extend his commercial relations with the great, and let us hope wise, nation that first set the world the example of Free-trade.

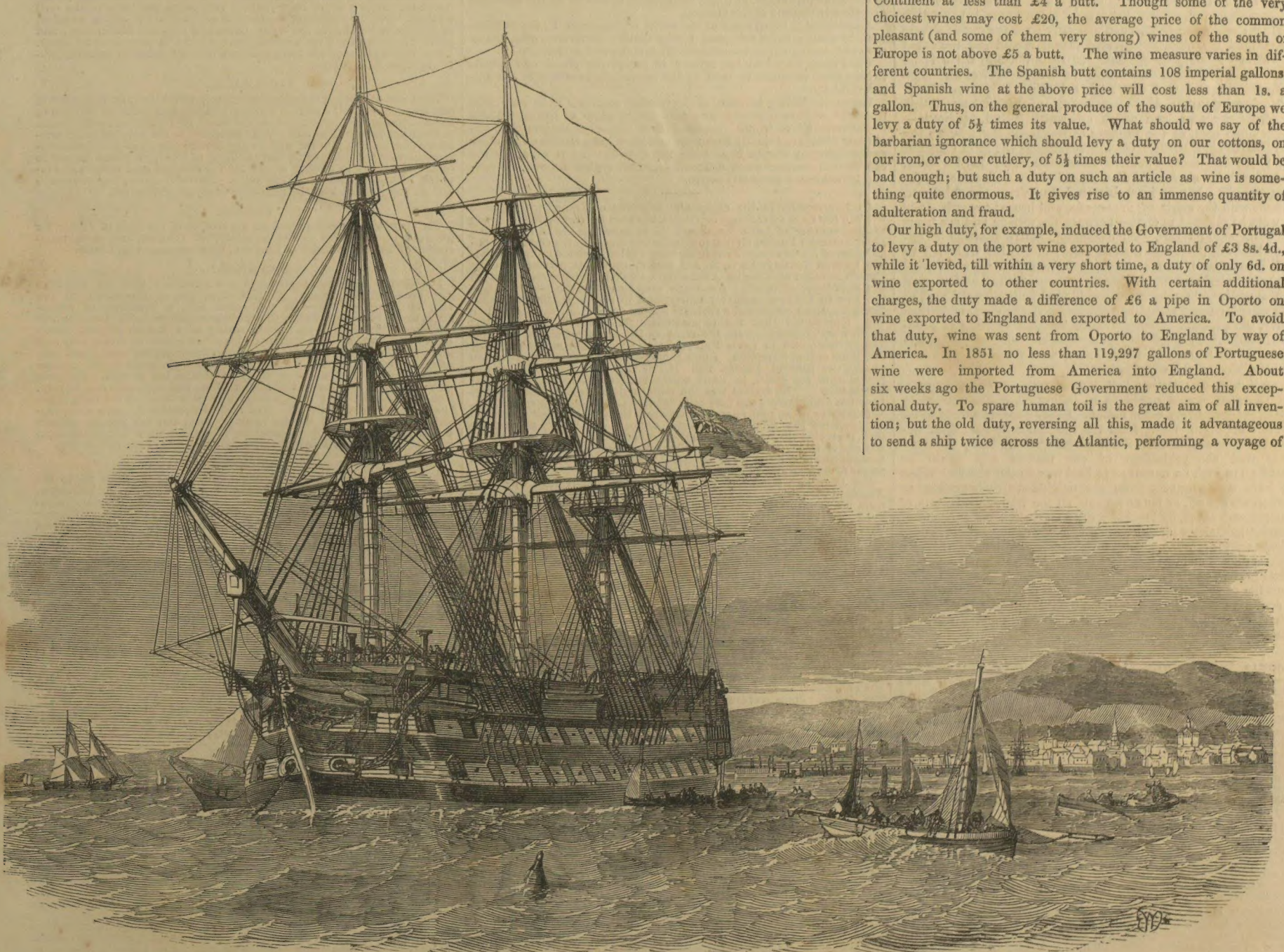
In England wine is an expensive luxury; in France it is the daily drink of the very poorest of the poor. A few years ago it was customary, and, probably, is yet so in the South, to keep in the hall of every respectable house or tavern, a large jug containing the wine of the country, which it was the duty of one of the servants to replenish when empty. From that jug every person about the house was at liberty to drink at all times as much as he pleased. Like a fountain placed by a pious Mussulman at the way-side, it supplied delightful refreshment to weary travellers. A similar custom obtains in other wine-growing countries; and in many of them wine is so cheap in abundant years, that it is of less value than the casks necessary to contain it. Quantities of it are allowed to run to waste, or the ripe and luscious grapes are given to the cattle. A liquid so precious and so difficult to be procured in England, is the produce of the whole of Europe south of 48 degrees latitude, and of a portion to the north of that line. Almost every country has its

own peculiar vintage. To enumerate the sorts or calculate the quantity made would be quite impracticable. The English people are only acquainted with a few French, Portuguese, Spanish, and German wines. As to the quantity, the empire of Austria alone, which we never hear of as a wine-growing country, is said to produce the enormous quantity of 600,000,000 gallons; and in France it is pretty well ascertained that, in 1850, upwards of 900,000,000 gallons were made.

Wine has been almost as long known as man himself. Noah, soon after the Deluge, planted a vineyard; and never since has the use of wine been forgotten. From the beginning of history wine and bread have been the chief objects of the husbandman's care: they have been united at all festivities; they have been made holy by religion; and they are still the chief sustenance of many millions of human beings. To all the peasantry of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and a great part of Austria, wine is no more a luxury than bread; it is to them a staff of life. For us, who can get but little of it, it is merely a cordial—a restorative and a medicine. There is no reason, except taxation, why, with such a neighbour as France, so ready to trade with us, it should not be an article of daily diet.

The present duty is 5s. 6d. per gallon on all wines—the richest and the poorest—except Cape wine, which is undrinkable and chiefly used to adulterate other wines, and is admitted at a duty of 2s. 9d. Excellent wine, such as is allowed in abundant years to run to waste, is made in average years in many parts of the Continent at less than £4 a butt. Though some of the very choicest wines may cost £20, the average price of the common pleasant (and some of them very strong) wines of the south of Europe is not above £5 a butt. The wine measure varies in different countries. The Spanish butt contains 108 imperial gallons and Spanish wine at the above price will cost less than 1s. a gallon. Thus, on the general produce of the south of Europe we levy a duty of 5½ times its value. What should we say of the barbarian ignorance which should levy a duty on our cottons, on our iron, or on our cutlery, of 5½ times their value? That would be bad enough; but such a duty on such an article as wine is something quite enormous. It gives rise to an immense quantity of adulteration and fraud.

Our high duty, for example, induced the Government of Portugal to levy a duty on the port wine exported to England of £3 8s. 4d., while it levied, till within a very short time, a duty of only 6d. on wine exported to other countries. With certain additional charges, the duty made a difference of £6 a pipe in Oporto on wine exported to England and exported to America. To avoid that duty, wine was sent from Oporto to England by way of America. In 1851 no less than 119,297 gallons of Portuguese wine were imported from America into England. About six weeks ago the Portuguese Government reduced this exceptional duty. To spare human toil is the great aim of all invention; but the old duty, reversing all this, made it advantageous to send a ship twice across the Atlantic, performing a voyage of



EMIGRATION FROM THE ISLE OF SKYE.—"THE HERCULES" IN THE HARBOUR OF CAMPBELTON.—(SEE PAGE 42.)



7000 leagues when one of 400 would suffice. Before port wine is allowed to leave Portugal for an English market, it is, by direction of the Government, and under the monopoly of a company, coloured, strengthened, and fortified, mixed with elderberry juice, brandy, and the unfermented juice of the grape. It is more than wine when it leaves Portugal; and before it reaches the English consumer, it undergoes other manipulations, which often leave it with scarcely a trace of its original qualities.

A pipe of port wine is sometimes compounded in London of 50 gallons of cider, 60 gallons of Cape Pontac, paying a duty of only 2s. 9d., 5 to 10 gallons of British brandy, and cider added to keep the cask full, till all the ingredients are well blended together. Eight pipes of port wine of 115 gallons each, which can be sold for £70 a pipe, are manufactured at an expense of £401, out of the following materials:—2 pipes of Beni Carlos, at £38 a pipe; 230 gallons of Figueras, costing £90; a pipe and a half of Cape Pontac, costing £48; a pipe and a half of good port, £109; a pipe of common port, £63; 20 gallons of mountain, £11 8s. 7d.; washings of brandy-casks, elderberries, salt of tartar, gum-dragon, &c., in proportion; costing in all £401, including the payment of duties for 8 pipes of duty-paid port-wine, which are then worth £560. The revenue and the wine-drinkers are both defrauded by such concoctions.

England has other "vineyards" altogether her own. The above dishonest manufacture is carried on in secret vaults in Thames-street and other parts of the town. But the manufacture of British wines—of British port, of British sherry, and of British champagne—is carried on openly by about twenty licensed manufacturers, and with no fraud either on the public or on the revenue. In Ropemaker-street, in Bishopsgate, and in Pear-tree-street, and other crowded parts of the metropolis, our "vineyards" flourish. How different they are from the sunny slopes of Spain or Portugal, from the umbrageous vales of Italy, and from the vine-covered plains of France, we need not stop to describe. The great principle of division of labour, so essential to well-being in each nation, is in truth common to all society; and its operations are impeded by taxes, which drive a certain class of traders to manufacture wine in vaults and cellars and factories, of nobody knows what ingredients.

The British wine manufacture, exclusive of all the untold abominations practised in darkness by private dealers, produces about 600,000 gallons annually, equal to a tenth part of the wine we import. One gentleman, as we learn from the late Parliamentary investigation, has no less than 2000 customers on his books for the wine made in London. This gentleman, it appears, is by no means the largest manufacturer. Another gentleman has a stock of a million gallons of this kind of wine, worth £250,000, stored somewhere in the metropolis. The British plan has one convenience—it manufactures under one roof imitations of all kinds of wine. They are conveniently made, too, all about an equal strength; and with something like the conjuration of a Döbler, our manufacturers can draw out of one and the same vat, various kinds of wines, imparting, as they draw it, the peculiar flavour they wish it to bear. Various fruits give it the desired taste. To make champagne, French grapes, however, are employed, which is one mode of encouraging at once the growth of foreign produce and home industry, while the wine duties are evaded. The wine which comes from the Cape of Good Hope, and is so nauseous that nobody will drink it of itself, is a principal ingredient in making British port and British sherry; and, to give British port the genuine flavour, sometimes Portuguese grapes are used, and the bottoms of the elderberry-adulterated wine of the Oporto Company.

The price of British port and sherry to the trade is 5s. a gallon; and it can be retailed at 1s. 2d. or 1s. 3d. a bottle. British Champagne is sold to the trade at a guinea a dozen. In consequence of their comparative cheapness, the use of these wines is extending very much; and since 1833, when the duty on home-made sweets was abolished, the quantity annually manufactured has increased from 148,840 to 600,000 gallons. In such a trade there is no fraud; but it furnishes the materials for great frauds. The manufacture is quite legal, and so is the sale. British ports and British sherries—some of the materials of which pay duties, while others pay none, and which are worth 1s. 2d. per bottle—are very often sold, as the produce of Spain or Portugal, at the price of 3s. or 4s. a bottle. Chemistry extracts the most delicious scents from the most offensive substances, and British wine, manufactured by chemical rules, may be as wholesome as the foreign product; but, at least, it would be fair to the foreigner, consistent with the spirit of Free-trade, and honest towards John Bull, were he allowed to choose between the foreign and the home product on equal terms. To encourage native industry is extremely laudable; and the manufacturers of British wine tell us that their peculiar industry could not be practised were the wine duties greatly reduced or abolished. They admit, therefore, that a great quantity of foreign wine would then be imported; and, as all the wine imported would be paid for by the produce of British industry, the question is, whether spinning and weaving in Manchester, smelting and forging in Birmingham and Sheffield, and the general well-being of the country, would not be promoted by the abolition of the wine duties?

There is another question just now of very great importance. Every Christian nation ought to be interested in the prosperity and happiness of every other nation. Every country suffers at all times, in a variety of ways, from the ignorance and political debasement of its neighbours. In England we have lately been led to fear that the prejudices of our nearest ally might be operated on to such an extent as to hurl war on our shores. What right have we to expect from our neighbours co-operation or aid, when we cut off, as far as we can, all the friendly relations of commerce with them, by levying a duty on their chief produce of five-and-a-half times its value? How can we reproach them with political turpitude, when we set them such a bad example? Our enormous duty on wine is equally contrary to common sense and political principles. It stops exchange, it stops division of labour, it stops the growth of society, it stops the progress of knowledge, and continues those long-descended enmities of race and nation which it ought to be the mission of Christianity and the aim of civilisation to extinguish.

**THOMAS WRIGHT, THE MANCHESTER PRISON PHILANTHROPIST.**—In the Sketch of Mr. Wright, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, it was omitted to be stated that the Portrait is from a Daguerrotype by Mr. G. Stanley Bent, of Newmarket-lane, Manchester.

**FIRST WINDMILL ERECTED IN NATAL.**—Mr. Anderson, the engineer, has lately completed for Mr. Henning this mill, which is beautifully situated at Natal, and commands a fine view of the harbour, and the Indian Ocean; it can be seen for many miles out, and will, doubtless, be looked for by masters of vessels, as a beacon. Upon the first trial of the mill, all parts of the machinery were fully tested, and worked well; but soon after, the breeze suddenly changing, prevented grinding for the remainder of the afternoon, but enabled the engineer to show the sure and steady action of the break while he took in the sails.

**CITY OF LONDON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.**—The members of this society, which was finally closed on December 31, are about to present a testimonial to their secretary, Mr. George Stacy, for the zeal and ability with which he has laboured for the interests of the institution during the twenty-seven years of its existence. £200 has been subscribed towards the fund for the above purpose, and another £100 is confidently looked for.

**WESTERN HARBOURS.**—There has been presented to Parliament, within the last few days, the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the merits of the western harbours of Ireland for the purpose of Transatlantic communication. Appended to the report are some very useful explanatory maps of the coast.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Everybody knows—and good care has been taken to let them know—that Russia has acknowledged France as an Empire, and Louis Napoleon as an Emperor; but everybody does not know—and good care has been taken to prevent their knowing—that the recognition was made nearly three weeks ago, but, in terms and with conditions so unsatisfactory to Louis Napoleon, that the matter was kept quiet while the offensive passages were being discussed, and the difficulties smoothed; in which, as we see, he has proved successful. The other powers who hung back have now come forward, and all goes swimmingly. *Sa Majesté* is gay as a lark; and the gossips entertain us with a thousand anecdotes, *plus ou moins vraies*, of his private proceedings.

All combine in wishing for an Empress; for it is a positive fact—apart from the tales of the gossips—that an extreme laxity of morals pervades the Court, and that many women decline to appear there, solely for that reason. The *salons* still ring with details of the proceedings at Compiègne; and though, doubtless, there is much of exaggeration in all this, that there were strong grounds for censure there is not the slightest doubt. The difficulty of finding an Empress, however, is not yet resolved.

We were promised, for the advent of the year, the most brilliant fêtes—public, private, and official. The promise still awaits fulfilment. *Fêtes* there are, but not in the number that were announced in any of these circles; they are, as yet, too few and far between; and the dancing world seems to find considerable difficulty in getting under way. On Sunday, the pet day here for all gaieties, the Princess Mathilde gave a grand ball, the invitations for which were thus couched: "Son Altesse Impériale la Princesse Mathilde prie M.—de venir passer la soirée," &c. On the same night a brilliant reception, principally attended by the Faubourg St. Germain, took place at the magnificent hotel of Madame de Castellane. The ball at the Tuileries, the Senate, and that announced for Saturday, at the Hôtel de Ville, are the great *rites* of the moment.

The theatres present nothing new of any great interest.

At the Français, *Louise de Signorettes*, by Mlle. Rachel, has a moderate success.

At the Italiens, "Ernani" appears, under the title of "Il Proscritto," why, or wherefore, nobody seems to know. It is a subject of remark, that Mlle. Cruvelli, while every now and then displaying all the evidences of the talent she really possesses, frequently shows a carelessness and want of study in the performance of her parts, anything but favourable to herself, or flattering to her audience. We all know the old saying, of the bird that can sing and won't sing. We hope Mlle. Cruvelli will not force the public to remind her of the conclusion. With such resources as she possesses, the least she can be expected to do is to exercise them, and give full scope to her natural abilities.

The Vaudeville has two new pieces—"Le Baromètre des Amours;" and a sufficiently amusing one, entitled, "Alexandre chez Apelles," which has nothing to do with Alexander or Apelles, but with a class *de tout ce qu'il y a de plus moderne et de moins classique*. The heroine is played with much spirit by the pretty and spirituelle Mlle. Farquell, who, some years since, had such a success at our St. James's. The ending of the piece is, however, somewhat lame, and spoils the *ensemble* of the thing.

The "Revue," which follows "Les Violettes et les Abeilles," has some of the most irresistibly comic scenes that it is possible to imagine. There is one so horribly, grotesquely graphical, between three portresses, who play in the Funds, that it really is hardly a caricature of Macbeth's witches, mounting from the ridiculous to the sublime, from the force of passion and expression, vile and base as the passion and expression are. The charge of the death-struggle of Victor Séjour's "Richard III.," in which the hunchback is made to splutter "Avergnat!" is one of those scenes, of which the intense absurdity becomes ludicrous beyond description; nothing can give any idea of the effect of this scene; it must be witnessed to conceive the effect.

The Gaîté is preparing for the long-promised representation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with the *élite* of its troupe, and has just engaged Mlle. Dinah, the youngest sister of Mlle. Rachel, to make her debut in the part of *Evangeline*. This will be an object of no small interest in the theatrical world, in which the chances of success of the *débütante* are already matters of speculation.

A collection is being made of the works of Napoleon I., for publication, by a commission delegated by the Comité Historique, who are to class and arrange them according to their styles and subjects.

The Prince Napoleon has refused to accept the picket of five-and-twenty men, accorded to each of the immediate members of the Imperial family.

The extraordinary mildness of the weather continues to be such that it appears as though autumn were only giving place to spring without the intervention of winter. Accounts from the south declare that the summer fruits are actually ripening; and even here, the lilac and other spring-flowering shrubs have large flower-buds. As is generally the case in such seasons, much sickness prevails; typhus fever, smallpox, and influenza are peculiarly active.

An interruption in the diplomatic relations of France with Russia which a few days ago seemed inevitable, has been averted by the prudence and forbearance of Louis Napoleon. It appears that one at least of the great Northern Powers refused to give the new Emperor the customary appellation of *Monsieur mon Frère* in the letters to be presented by its Minister. The Russian Envoy in Paris, M. de Kisseleff, having communicated to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs the omission from his credentials of this expression of equality commonly used by one Sovereign to another, the French Cabinet positively determined to refuse to submit to what Louis Napoleon considered a slight, if not an insult. M. de Kisseleff in vain represented that the expressions "Sire" and "Your Majesty," which were employed, were the same as the Russian Cabinet had uniformly addressed to Louis Philippe, and which were accepted by the Ministers of that Sovereign. Louis Napoleon and his Ministers refused to receive the Russian Envoy, and M. de Kisseleff himself fully expected that his duties in Paris would be brought to an unpleasant termination. The matter was the more serious, as the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors had purposely deferred presenting their credentials, in pursuance of an understanding between these three great Powers to acknowledge the Emperor conjointly, or not at all. They had resolved that, if an objection were taken to the form of the recognition adopted by any one of them, it would suspend the act of recognition by all the rest. Some of the minor Powers of Germany were prepared to follow the example of Austria and Prussia.

But there were other, and perhaps more powerful reasons why Louis Napoleon should take counsel from his prudence, rather than from his resentment. The excessive speculations of the last few weeks upon the Paris Bourse, the increasing amount of defaulters, and the depressed state of the Funds rendered it probable that the abrupt departure of the Russian Envoy, and a suspension of diplomatic intercourse with the Great Powers, would be followed by a financial panic, and possibly, by a commercial revolution. It is hinted that there is at least one man in the Council of Louis Napoleon's Ministers whom any sudden depreciation of public and industrial securities would have plunged into total ruin. Add to this that the Empire of peace and of the industrial conquests inaugurated by the Emperor's speech at Bordeaux is plainly dependent for its realisation upon the maintenance of public confidence and the price of French Rentes. After an interval of anxious consideration, Louis Napoleon decided to act from policy rather than from feeling, and to receive the Russian credentials against the advice of some of his Ministers. The Court equipages were hastily ordered out, and at the late hour of four in the afternoon, M. de Kisseleff was ushered into the State apartments of the Palace. Louis Napoleon is said to be excessively mortified at the affront to which fiscal and financial necessity has alone compelled him to submit, and there are people who hint that his resentment will be implacable.

The Austrian and Prussian Ministers presented their credentials on Tuesday morning, so that the forms of diplomatic intercourse are now established between the French empire and all the states of Europe. The King of Prussia addresses the Emperor as "Monsieur mon frère," and this was the form employed by Queen Victoria. It is remarked as a curious circumstance, that even the Pope, whose capital is occupied by a French army, suspended his recognition of the Emperor of the French until he had ascertained from Vienna what course was to be pursued.

Mr. Rives, the American Minister, the Minister of Saxony, and the Turkish Ambassador have presented their letters accrediting them to the Imperial Court.

The Spanish Minister has notified to the Emperor the delivery of the Duchess of Montpensier of a daughter.

A few days ago M. Dupin demanded an audience of the Emperor, to beseech him to accord a delay beyond the period which he had fixed for the sale of the Orleans property, which was graciously accorded. Having obtained the object of his interview, M. Dupin made his bow, after formally refusing to accept the place of Procureur-Imperial at the Court of Cassation, which has for some time past been kept vacant, in the hope that this eminent statesman would condescend to accept it.

A hostile meeting took place on Wednesday, between Count Niewerkerke, Director of the Museum, and Col. Edgar Ney. The meeting has its principal interest in the fact of both being intimates of the Elysée. The name of a lady is said to be mixed up in the affair.

The Funds continue to be depressed, and there is a want of confidence in the Money Market, which unfavourably influences commercial affairs.

## SPAIN.

A new decree upon the liberty of the press has appeared. The press is to be allowed to discuss all political subjects, with the exception of two, viz., "the monarchy, and, as its symbol, the unquestionable legitimacy of the throne of Donna Isabel II.;" and, secondly, "the representative principle fundamentally considered—i.e., the right of the nation to interfere in the affairs of government in the manner that the laws may determine." The Government and governors of provinces may suspend the publication of any number of a political journal. On the other hand, the qualifications of responsible editors and pecuniary penalties are lowered. The general feature of the new regulations is to put the press pretty much as it was before the April decrees were issued. Trial by jury is now done away with, and the former system of sending such cases before a tribunal of Judges of First Instance is substituted for it. It appears to be the conviction of the Ministers that the jury system is in no shape applicable for Spain. Upon the whole the new decree has given satisfaction to the public, as indicating a willingness to permit a wider range for discussion than that which is now permitted. The principle, however, of enacting laws affecting the rights of a nation by Royal decree, instead of submitting such grave questions to the consideration of the representatives of the people is essentially vicious. When a Ministry can make and abrogate laws at pleasure, the freedom of the press becomes a mere mockery.

## PORTUGAL.

The newly-elected Cortes assembled on the 2nd instant. The tariff has been simplified, but the reductions are slight, and disappoint the expectations of those who looked for the adoption of a system of Free-trade. It was generally believed in Portugal that the Government of Lord Derby intended to follow up the malt and hop-duty reductions by reducing the duty on wines; and it is said that the Portuguese Ministers held back their contemplated diminutions in the duties upon English manufactured articles until they could secure reciprocity in England, and obtain an assurance that no reduction will be made in French wines without including those of Portugal. Woollen cloths, cassimeres, cassinets, &c.—plain, figured, or coloured—all pay 600 reis per lb. with 10 per cent bank-note tax for railways, and three per cent emoluments, the additional twelve per cent being taken off; and that twelve per cent appears in most articles to be the only reduction made. In cotton goods the alteration is very slight. Hardware, crockery, and glass have in some instances been considerably reduced. Ministers have decreed a new system of direct contribution.

The Duke of Saldanha has stated to the Cortes that the dispute about the *General Armstrong*, which was referred to the arbitration of the President of the French Republic, had been decided in favour of Portugal. He also announced that the Queen had recognised the new Emperor, and accredited a Minister to the Imperial Court.

## ITALY.

M. Madiai has sunk under his long and cruel imprisonment by the Tuscan Government. A private letter says:—

"The husband Madiai, less strong in body, and less vigorous in mind, than his wife, but not less constant in his faith, expired a few days ago, in captivity. It is satisfactory to know that, within a short time of his departure, he received a visit of M. Colombe, a Swiss pastor, who administered to him the consolations of that faith for which he died; and that the unceasing efforts of the Romish priests to obtain his recantation entirely failed. The trials and virtue of martyrdom are not common in this age, for the greater liberty of professing the truth has lessened the danger and the honour of adhering to it."

## GERMANY.

The Poor-laws gave rise to an animated debate in the first Prussian Chamber, on the 5th inst. Members of the Agricultural party declared it as their fixed opinion that alms are the prolific seeds of pauperism, and that Legislative provision for the destitute is practically the greatest cruelty towards the poorest classes, because it weakens self-reliance, prudence, and energetic labour, which alone can secure from destitution. They demanded not an amendment but an abolition of Poor-laws. The Chamber moved that the Ministry be requested to bring in a Poor-bill this session, when the debate will not fail to excite public interest.

In consequence of the expected raising of import duties in Hanover, pursuant to the September treaty, such large quantities of produce and wares are being imported, that the Custom-house warehouses are overfilled, and the railroads cannot deliver all the bales and barrels accumulating on their premises.

From Vienna we hear that the state of siege was not repealed on New Year's-day, as was expected. It is doubtful whether there is any intention at all of formally abrogating the supremacy of military jurisdiction in the Austrian capital, though, in fact, the military authorities have transferred the major part of their judicial and police functions to the civil officials. While the north of Germany is enjoying quite spring weather, in Austria and Hungary the Wang, Gran, and Sajo are frozen over, and in the Theiss blocks of ice are floating. Austria is increasing its army. Large bodies of troops are being marched into the Austrian territory bordering upon Montenegro.

## DENMARK.

The Duke of Angustenburg has definitively sold his estates in Schleswig and Holstein for half a million sterling. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has steadfastly refused to accede to the treaty for regulating the succession in Denmark and the Duchies. With reference to the petition to the German Diet in favour of the widows and invalid officers of the Schleswig-Holstein army, it is admitted that the King of Denmark bound himself to establish a fund of £10,000 a-year for the relief of such widows and invalids. This he has consequently done. The fund exists; but he entered into no engagement that the fund shall really be distributed.

## PERSIA.

The sentence of death passed on the brother of the Shah of Persia, for having been concerned in the conspiracy of Teheran, has, on the intercession of the Ambassador of England, been commuted into exile.

## HAVANNAH.

Intelligence has been received at the Admiralty that her Majesty's ship *Vestal*, 26, Captain C. B. Hamilton, was at Havannah on the 10th of December last—all well—and that a squadron of steamships, under his orders, were cruising in the neighbourhood. Considerable excitement prevailed in Havannah, owing to a British subject, Plassy Lawrence—who had been kidnapped from the island of Nevis, and sold into slavery at Havannah—having contrived to make her escape, and take refuge on board the *Vestal*. Application had been made by the British Government for the release of the poor woman, but in vain. The poor woman, Plassy Lawrence, and her children had been sold into slavery. The marks of the most savage flogging were evident on her back when she went on board the ship. The *Vestal* was under the guns of the batteries, and surrounded by the Spanish fleet, but her gallant captain would not listen to any proposal for giving her back to her inhuman masters; and she remains safe under the protection of the British flag.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *Australian* steamer has brought advices from the Cape up to the 30th November, ten days later than the news brought by the *Harbinger*. The disturbances on the eastern frontier are not yet settled; and, occasionally, collisions with parties of Kaffirs continued to occur. Governor Cathcart had arrived at the Orange sovereignty with 2000 men, and had issued a proclamation threatening rigorous and severe punishment to any chief, class, or tribe who should appear in arms, or resist the Queen's lawful authority. The enemy, however, has re-appeared in some districts, and made successful inroads, so that this wretched war cannot yet be said to be at an end. The news from Australia had caused a rise in all the export markets. Several vessels were laid on for Melbourne, and many respectable persons formed themselves into parties well supplied with provisions, implements, &c., for a trip to the diggings.

## INDIA.

The following telegraphic message has been received in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated

TRIESTE, January 12.

"The steamer *Adria* arrived this morning, with the Calcutta mail of the 8th of December.

"Pegu was taken on the 21st of November, and will be annexed.

"The campaign may be considered at an end, unless the Burmese Government should invade our new territory, which they will probably do. In such a case we should march on Ava."

"The North-Western frontier is quiet."

"Calcutta exchange firm, at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 1d."

"The supply of money continues abundant."

"From China we hear that the insurrection gains ground."

## THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD-DIGGINGS.

The arrival of the *Australian* mail-steamers at Plymouth, with 222,293 ounces of gold, valued at £890,000, caused general satisfaction throughout the City on Tuesday. In addition to the gold brought on freight, there is said to be £200,000 in the hands of passengers. The *Australian* brings home one of the heaviest mails ever brought by one vessel. The mail is in the care of Lieut. Barnard, R.N., who has also the charge of the Royal Victoria Nugget, presented to her Majesty, by the Government of Melbourne. It is a large piece of solid gold, weighing 28 lb. 4 oz., and was found in the Bendigo diggings.

We hear from Sydney that the gold fields in that colony are improving in their yield as the winter ceases. Large quantities of gold were coming in almost daily from north, south, and west. The Turon is believed at Sydney to be the richest gold field in the world. The northern gold field







## PRIZES FROM THE GREAT METROPOLITAN POULTRY SHOW.



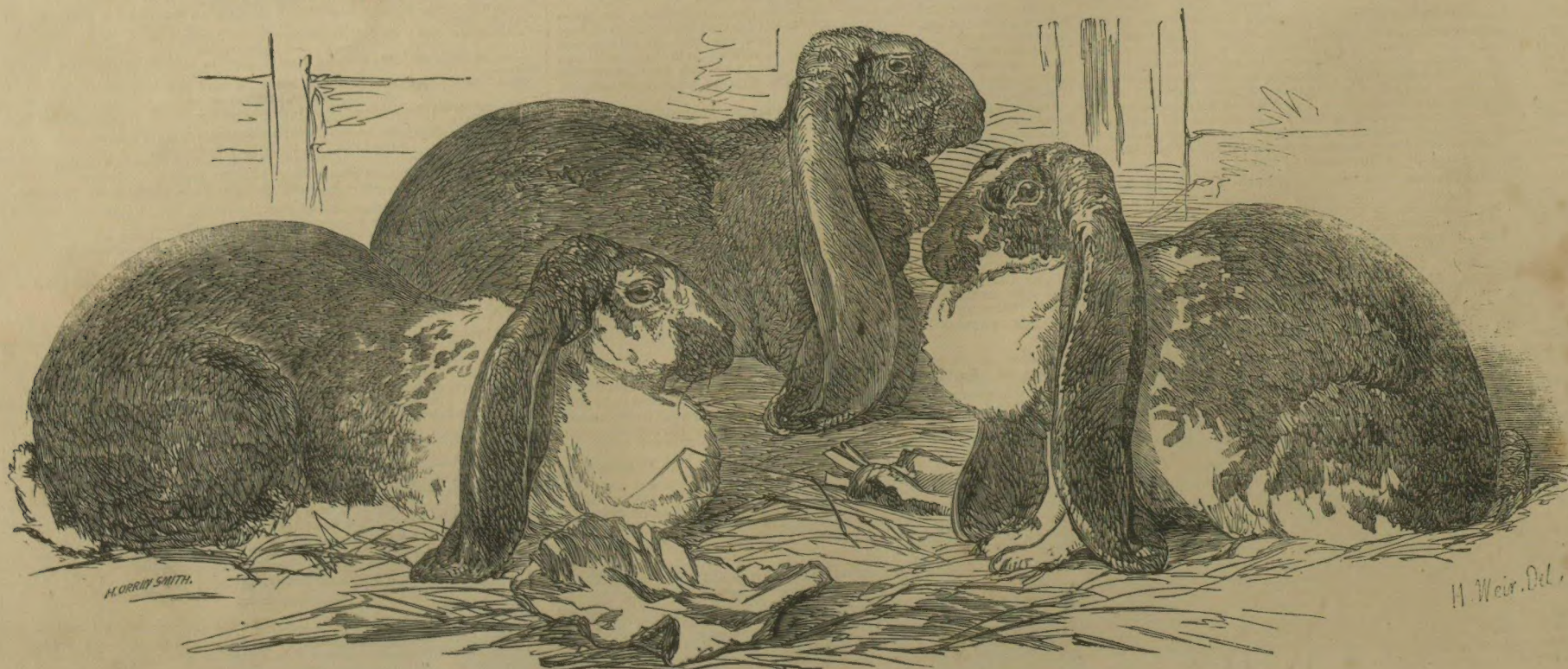
COCHIN-CHINA FOWLS.—CLASS 13, FIRST PRIZE.—MR. JOHN FORREST, HAVERHILL.

COCHIN-CHINA FOWLS.—CLASS 11, FIRST PRIZE.—MR. JOHN FAIRLIE, NEWMARKET.



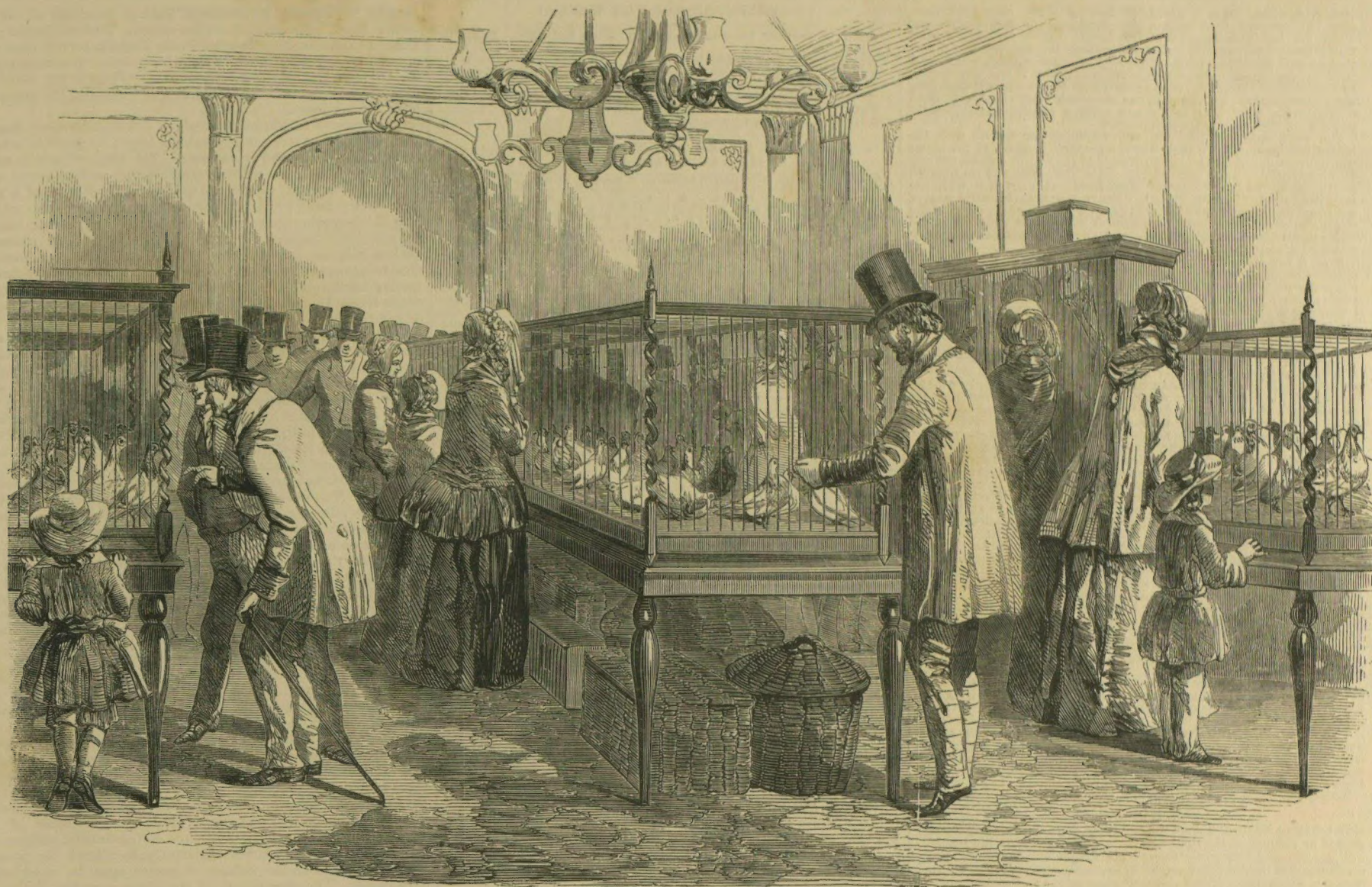
BANTAMS.—WHITE.—CLASS 46, FIRST PRIZE.—REV. J. F. HODSON, BRISTOL.

BANTAMS.—BLACK.—CLASS 46, FIRST PRIZE.—MR. J. FAIRLIE, NEWMARKET.

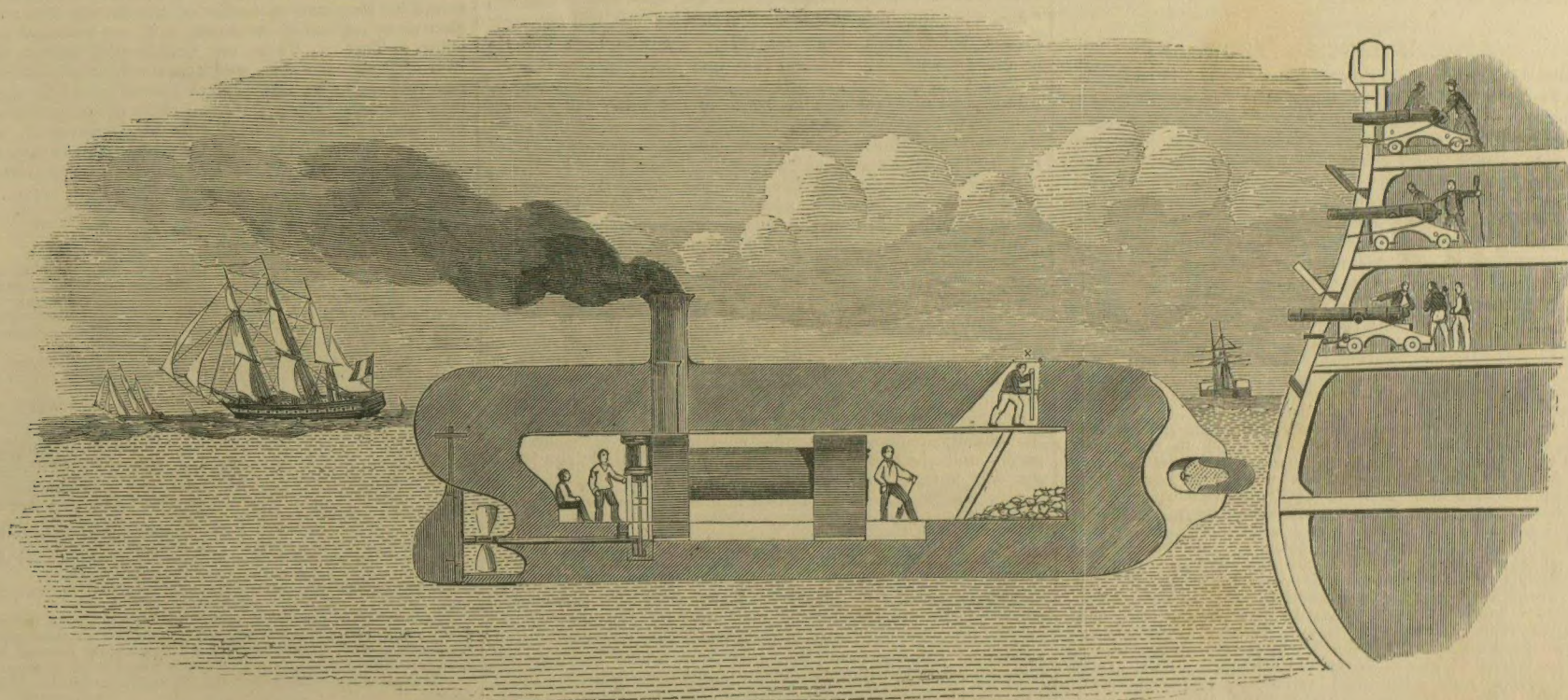


PRIZE RABBITS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





ANNUAL PIGEON SHOW OF THE PHILO-PERISTERON SOCIETY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



NASMYTH'S ANTI-INVASION FLOATING MORTAR.

#### A NEW IMPLEMENT OF DESTRUCTION.

We have been favoured by Mr. James Nasmyth with the following description of the means which he has devised "for destroying, by one masterly blow, the largest ship of an invading enemy." Mr. Nasmyth adds, prefatorily—

The means in question consist of no "long range" secret nostrum; but on the contrary, a very short range, resulting from a union of the most effective destructive agencies of well-known and established character, combined in so simple, common-sense, and effective a manner, as to be certain to yield results such as, I doubt not, would cast into shade all modes hitherto proposed for the destruction of the ships of an invading enemy.

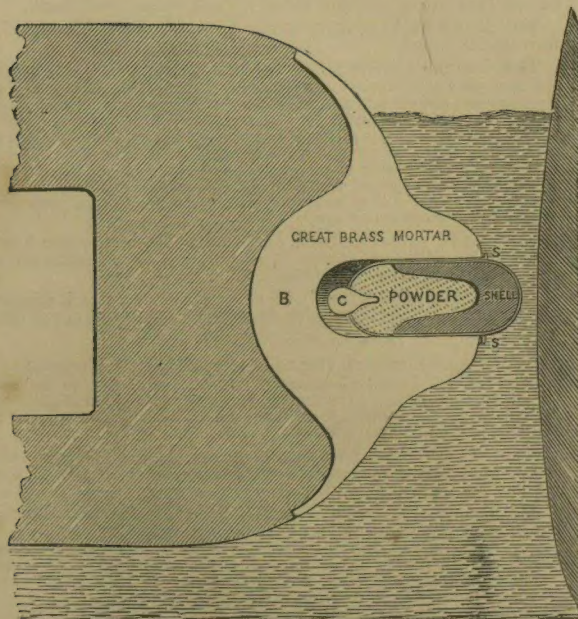
I beg to submit and offer this design for the service of my country, and trust that a fair trial may be granted, so as to test its merits in the fullest degree; and should the result be found to confirm what I anticipate, I shall consider myself most fitly and amply rewarded by the gratification I shall feel in having thus devised so efficient, simple, and economical a means of protecting our harbours and coasts from the attack of an invading enemy.

The principles on which the arrangement and construction of the Floating Mortar is based, consist in the first place of a monster self-exploding shell, so arranged as to explode on having its breach end crushed against the breach of the Mortar, the self-exploding cap being situated there, as will be seen on reference to the Illustration.

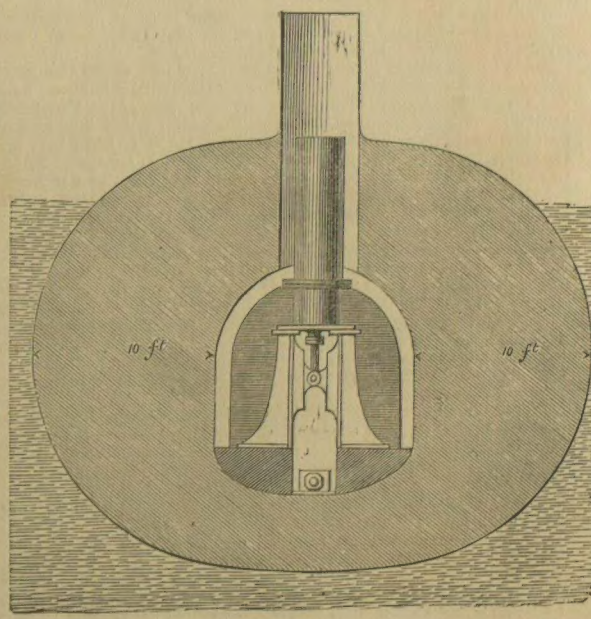
In order to enhance the destructive effect upon the enemy's ship, the shell is so far submerged as to tear its way into the enemy six feet under water-line.

Next, to protect the shell from the effect of water while resting in the chamber of the mortar, it is rendered water-proof, by being inclosed within a perfectly water-tight copper case, which will so effectively secure it from the action of the water, as that it may remain, if need be, for years in the chamber of the mortar, submerged, as before said, six feet under water-line, and ready for service at any time.

The crush consequent on coming in contact with the side of the enemy is the agent whereby the monster shell is made to explode. A very moderate velocity of the Floating Mortar would, when brought up against the side of the enemy, prove sufficient for this purpose: so much so, that, in order to obviate the chance of its explosion by accidental contact with any other object, I have so placed the flange joint of the copper case against the mouth of the Mortar, that the crush against the side of the



BRASS MORTAR AND SHELL.—ENLARGED VIEW.



FLOATING MORTAR.—TRANSVERSE SECTION OF.



enemy, resulting from a speed of two or three miles per hour, shall be sufficient to overcome the resistance of this flange, and crush the self-exploding cap at the breach end of the shell against that of the mortar, and so cause it to explode and tear its fearful way through the side of the enemy. Thus it will be evident that we can never fail to render the shell effective, in as much as that it is the very fact of contact with the side or hull of the enemy that brings the self-exploding agency into action. No ship that has ever been built, whether of wood or iron, could survive the fearful hole which a monster shell, exploded under such circumstances, would produce.

The next feature is the intimate union of our mortar with the hull of the screw steam-vessel, which transports it direct to the object which we desire to destroy. The mortar is (as will be seen on referring to the engraving) made part and parcel of the vessel, and so situated as to unite the most effective mechanical arrangement with the strongest position of the vessel—viz., "end on," so that the entire mass of our vessel (mortar and all) is brought into play, as the means whereby the concussion or recoil due to the explosion of the shell is absorbed by the entire mass of the Floating Mortar, so that no sensible recoil or concussion would be experienced.

Next is the manner in which the crew who attend to the navigation of the Floating Mortar, together with the steam-engine, boiler, and screw, are protected from the action of shot, whether red-hot or cold. This object is attained by giving the vessel, in all directions where available, such a thickness of timber as that no shot, of whatever description, can penetrate to the interior. To insure this, the hull of our Floating Mortar will be made at least ten feet thick, of poplar wood, which material is admirably adapted for the purpose, by reason of its lightness, toughness, and incombustibility. Red-hot shot might lodge in it, but would fail to set it on fire. A red-hot shot would only char a few inches of the timber around it, and cool at its leisure; and from the extent to which the hull would be submerged, the portion above water presents no surface favourable for the effective action of shot; whilst, as there will be most ample accommodation in the interior for a high-pressure engine and boiler, with direct action screw-propeller, there is nothing to prevent our obtaining a velocity of eight or nine miles an hour, although for the actual objects of the vessel a speed of five or six miles would be ample. The draught of the engine-furnace would cause perfect ventilation for the crew, which need not consist of more than three or four handy men.

I would observe, in conclusion, that as this class of vessel is chiefly designed for defence against invasion, and would not have to act against an enemy, probably, at greater distances than one or two miles from our shore, it could speedily return for another shell; the means for lodging which in the chamber of the submerged mortar are most simple, but not needful at present to describe. I conceive, however, that the total destruction of one enemy's ship at each trip would be sufficient service.

Three or four such floating mortars, each of which sending to the bottom of the sea the largest ships an invading enemy might dare to bring towards our shore, would make such a demonstration as would strike terror into the largest fleet that molested a peaceful nation; and not fail to confirm the maxim, that the best way to prevent war is to render the results so terrible as that evil-disposed nations will think twice ere they face such wholesale destruction as our floating mortars would not fail to deal out to them.

I trust, therefore, that our Government will not permit this system of effectual defence to remain a mere notion, but afford the public an opportunity to judge of its efficiency by the most full and fair trial. We are about to expend millions of money in improving our means of defence. All I ask for is that £5000 or so be expended in testing the merits of my plan of defensive vessel. The only reward I look for is the high gratification I shall feel in having in this form placed any skill in contrivance which I may happen to possess at the service of my country, in reference to an object of the highest national importance.

Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, Jan. 11th, 1853. JAMES NASMYTH.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the large Engraving upon the preceding page, the Floating Mortar, steered by the man at the sight-hole, X, is shown attacking the enemy.

2. An enlarged view of the Great Brass Mortar and Shell. The cap c explodes the instant it is brought in contact with the breach b; this it does in consequence of the protruding end of the shell being crushed against the side of the enemy. The flange s s is just so strong as to resist any ordinary pressure, and is thereby made safe till crushed back by contact with the side of the enemy.

3. Transverse section of the Mortar.

#### PIGEON-FANCIERS' SHOW.

THE annual show of the Philo-Peristeron Society was held on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. It was attended by great numbers of ladies and gentlemen, the friends of the amateurs who form this society. A prettier sight for ladies can hardly be imagined than was presented by the beautiful plumage and graceful carriage of this interesting class of birds, exhibited in their handsome mahogany pens with iron bars, the bottom of the pen being usually covered with green baize. The show on Tuesday was one of the best ever yet held, and sufficiently evinced the improvement in the various breeds effected by the society since its establishment seven years ago.

The Almond Tumbler, of which some pens of rare beauty were shown, is the pigeon which holds the first rank in the estimation of the fancier. The qualities for which he is valued are—a round small head, fineness of beak, and a certain quaint affectation in his carriage. The Almond Tumbler is a neat, prettily-shaped little bird, having the well-known habit of throwing a series of summersaults in his flight—a quality, however, which we are assured enters very little into the estimation of the real fancier by comparison with peculiarities of form.

The Carrier Pigeon ranks next in the opinion of the fanciers; and, indeed, these two varieties are the only two which the real fancier highly appreciates. The electric telegraph, however, has converted the carrier pigeon into a relic of a past age, and the representative of a past state of things. He is to the electric wire what the old stage-coach or the horse-express is to the railway train. Before the era of electric telegraphs the transit of a message by a carrier pigeon was the quickest mode of communication, and the knowledge of many great and important events has been conveyed to distant communities, by the instinct of these wonderful little messengers. Formerly, Antwerp possessed the breed of birds that were reckoned to fly the fastest and with the greatest certainty from place to place. The Antwerp Carriers were unusually long in the wing; but this quality claims no merit with the modern fancier. A good shape, long, straight head, and unusual length from the eye to the tip of the beak, are the characteristics by which connoisseurs measure the value of this variety.

The Fantail Pigeon, as an ornamental bird, in a poultry-yard, claims some attention from the fancier; and a very pretty, pert, strutting little fellow he is. No lady is more particular about the snowy whiteness of her morning dress than is the Fantail as to the cleanliness of his plumage. To be perfect, he should have thirty-six feathers in his tail. His shape and carriage should be such as enable him at pleasure to cause the back part of his head and his tail feathers to meet.

The Pouter Pigeon was represented by some large and splendid specimens. The enormous size to which some of these birds inflated their crop with wind made them objects of great curiosity.

Space would fail us if we entered into a minute description of the Nuns, Jacobins, Helms, Owls, Trumpeters, Runts, Swallows, Spots, and Turbits which graced the pens in the large room of the Freemasons' Tavern. We must not omit, however, to notice a few new varieties from Germany, many of which exhibited the rarity of white bars upon the wings, instead of the black cultivated by English fanciers. Some of these German varieties promise to be useful accessions to our English breeds; but, after all, the best pigeons are bred in England, and the visitors to the show on Tuesday declared that the pens contained the best birds in the world.

Persons unacquainted with the tastes and habits of our working classes may not be aware that many of the mechanics, weavers, &c., of our large towns are great pigeon-fanciers. The man who earns his 30s. a week will often pay two or three guineas for a pair of Almond Tumblers. Amateurs more blessed with wealth give from five to ten guineas, and the price is not an extraordinary one for a choice pair. Twenty guineas have sometimes been given for birds of unusual merit, and very high prices are also given for carrier pigeons which satisfy the requirements of the amateur.

The Philo Peristeron Society have usually held from twelve to sixteen meetings in the year. At some of these, young pigeons are shown; at others, the adult birds. When members are requested to attend, they are expected to produce at least two choice birds. Each class of birds is kept separate; and at a meeting of amateurs of the higher order, it may be held as certain that the rarest productions, each of its kind, are exhibited.

After the show the members of the society sat down to a *récherché* dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was filled by Mr. Bowles, president of the society, with Mr. Wicking, vice-president. In the course of the evening the secretary (Mr. Esquilant) stated that upwards of 1000 persons had visited the show in the morning, who all appeared exceedingly gratified with the beauty and rarity of the birds. The society was now free from debt, and had never been in a more prosperous condition.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 16.—Second Sunday after Epiphany. Battle of Corunna, 1809.  
MONDAY, 17.—Dr. Franklin born, 1706.  
TUESDAY, 18.—Old Twelfth-day.  
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Cæcilius born, 1473.  
THURSDAY, 20.—American Independence acknowledged, 1783.  
FRIDAY, 21.—Louis XVI. Guillotined, 1793.  
SATURDAY, 22.—Lord Byron born, 1788.

#### HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 30	6 55	7 10	7 35	8 0	8 30	9 0

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONE INTERESTED IN PHOTOGRAPHY, WITH LIMITED MEANS OF PROCURING APPARATUS, is informed that he may, at comparatively a trifling cost, obtain a camera obscure sufficiently perfect for copying buildings and statues with a considerable degree of excellence. The box of the camera may be made cheaply of deal; and, if blackened within and varnished without, it answers equally with any of the highly-ornamented instruments. A lens of the periscopic form may be obtained for a few shillings; and if all, except about an inch, of such a lens is stopped out, by blackening, or by a diaphragm, pictures may be very quickly produced; and, although less perfect than those produced by achromatic lenses, they will possess many beauties.

H. O. S. can ascertain the price of Pugin's works on application to the nearest bookseller.

SECHS UND ZWANZIG, on going into the Savoy church, the first Sunday evening after Christmas, saw a chair at the door covered with a cloth, and a plate with an orange upon the chair. He wishes to know the origin and meaning of this custom.

S. S.—A letter with "London" after the name would be a sufficient address.

G. C. J. R.—Commoners who have had seats in the Cabinet are not "right honourable" by virtue of that appointment, but because it is the practice first to swear them as members of the Privy Council, which confers the title. The latest instances are those of Mr. Cardwell and Sir W. Molesworth, who took their places at the Board of Privy Council before being presented to the Queen to kiss hands upon their appointment.

\* Correspondents whose letters are not immediately answered may infer that the matters upon which they request information either require further time for inquiry, or do not fairly come within the scope of our researches.

THE WELLINGTON VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready. Price One Guinea. From July 3rd to December 25th, 1852. Containing all the SPECTACULAR ILLUSTRATIONS of the CAREER and FUNERAL of the late DUKE OF WELLINGTON, &c.  
COVERS for BINDING the VOLUMES, 2s. 6d. each.  
Office, 198, Strand.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853.

MR. DISRAELI little imagined, when he solicited the suffrages of the electors of Buckinghamshire in July last, that his address, in explanation of the policy to be pursued by the Ministry of which he was the "foremost man," would prove prophetic of the policy—not of his own Ministry, but of that which was so speedily destined to succeed it. "Do not suppose," said the right hon. gentleman, "that, when the new Parliament assembles, you will see marshalled before each other the old parties who have hitherto governed the empire. You will have new principles of action introduced; you will have new policies, founded upon those principles recommended to the notice of the House of Commons; and you will find that it is possible—notwithstanding all the passion of party hatred which a Ministry that understands the 'spirit of the age' may have to encounter—that it is possible, I repeat, for such a Ministry to govern a great country like this by considering the interests of the whole community, and by adopting a policy that will make it more prosperous and powerful than before." In these eloquent words we have a remarkable prediction, and a faithful portrait; not as the speaker intended them, but as facts have since interpreted and realised them. The lines of demarcation between the old parties has been effaced; and there is every reason to hope that those new principles of action—the good of the whole community considered, irrespective of party exigencies—will produce that new and beneficial policy which "the spirit of the age" demands, and which Mr. Disraeli, with an object of his own to serve, so emphatically prefigured. It is singular, however, that Mr. Disraeli, who could so well describe what the country required, and the consummation to which all parties and party movements were tending, could not foresee the means to accomplish the end; nor that his own part in the drama was but that of a precursor and herald. Yet his admission of the speedy dissolution of the old parties of Whig and Tory, and their re-formation under new names, was in itself a proof, among many, that he linked himself to a party without really belonging to it, and that his mind was far in advance of his colleagues in the Ministry. Nor is it unlikely that he will yet give in his own person a still more striking proof of the new combinations into which the old parties shall resolve themselves, by separating entirely from the men with whom his triumphs were achieved, and with whom his reverses were suffered. There will always be two great parties in our Legislature, by whatever names we may please to call them. "Party," says Mr. Macaulay, in his yet unfinished "History of England," "has always existed, and always must exist. For it has its origin in diversities of temper, of understanding, and of interest—which are found in all societies, and which will be found, until the human mind ceases to be drawn in opposite directions by the charm of habit and the charm of novelty. Not only in politics, but in literature, in art, in science, in surgery and mechanics, in navigation and agriculture; nay, even in mathematics, we find this distinction. Everywhere there is a class of men who cling with fondness to whatever is ancient, and who, even when convinced by overpowering reasons that innovation would be beneficial, consent to it with many misgivings and forebodings. We find, also, everywhere another class of men sanguine in hope, bold in speculation, always pressing forward, quick to discern the imperfections of whatever exists, disposed to think lightly of the risks and inconveniences which attend improvements, and disposed to give every change credit for being an improvement. In the sentiments of both classes there is something to approve. But of both, the best specimens will be found not far from the common frontier. The extreme section of one class consists of bigoted dotards: the extreme section of the other consists of shallow and reckless empirics." The present Ministry, acting in accordance with the common sense which is the spirit of our age and time, is equally removed from either extremity. The triumphant return of its members by the several constituencies which they represent, the all but unanimous approval of the public, added to the unanimous verdict of such foreign nations as possess a legislature or a press—all augur for the new Ministry a protracted course of existence, and we trust of usefulness, in the sense expressed by Mr. Disraeli.

The affairs of the East, and the relations of Turkey with the great European Powers, which have of late assumed a prominent importance, have become still further complicated by the Turkish expedition which has sailed against Montenegro. The London

Gazette of Tuesday announces a Turkish blockade of the Albanian coast, from Dulcigno to the extreme Turkish frontier; and Omar Pasha, the ablest General in the Turkish service, has commenced a campaign, in which the whole power and resources of the Ottoman empire will be employed to subjugate the fierce and hardy mountaineers, who have hitherto succeeded in preserving their independence.

The territory of Montenegro, which has thus suddenly assumed such importance, is about fifty miles in length by thirty in breadth. The country is wild and mountainous. The ridges of the hills are covered with pine forests, offering shelter to the mountaineers; while the absence of roads cannot fail to impede the progress of a regular military force provided with artillery and munitions of war. The Montenegrins do not much exceed 20,000 in number, but they are a people of unquestioned bravery, inured to arms, and possessing the love of home characteristic of the inhabitants of mountainous and picturesque countries. They are tall, muscular men, of pure Slavonic race, and striking Slavonic physiognomy. They profess the doctrines of the Greek Church, and live under the government of a Vladika, or monarch bishop, whose spiritual functions have recently been separated from his temporal authority. They are said to rely upon the interference of Austria and Russia. The Czar has recently professed great interest in this little community; and although he is not, as Lord Malmesbury erroneously supposed, the head of the whole Greek Church, yet the profession of a common religion may afford to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg a pretext for interfering to maintain the independence of Montenegro against the Turks. It is stated that Russia has already offered her mediation, which Turkey has firmly declined to accept.

The independence of Montenegro was distinctly recognised by the Earl of Malmesbury; and his speech, which arrived at Constantinople after the Turkish expedition was resolved upon, caused an uncomfortable sensation in the Turkish Ministry.

The avowed cause and origin of the war we have yet to learn, but the predatory border habits of the Montenegrins have long been the subject of remonstrance from their Mussulman neighbours. It will, probably, appear that their frequent incursions became at length intolerable, and demanded severe chastisement and retribution. As yet, however, all the successes appear to have been on the side of the mountaineers.

The brave and protracted resistance offered to the vast armies of Russia by the Circassian mountaineers, shows how a small state may defy a large one; and it is probable that the reduction of this little independent kingdom will not be effected without a considerable expenditure of blood and treasure, which Turkey is ill able to afford. Disaffection is said to exist in the adjacent Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Scutari, and the supplies of men and arms from these districts may enable the Montenegrins to prolong the contest until French or Russian intrigues at Constantinople succeed in embroiling the Porte with some one or other of its European allies. In the present state of Continental politics, any event which threatens, however remotely, to disturb the peace of Europe, or to alter the balance of power, must be regarded as a calamity. The repudiation of the Paris loan, the fall of the Ministry of Reschid Pasha, and the public proclamation at Jerusalem of the firman granted to the Greeks, rendering null and void the firman heretofore granted to the Latins—a measure which received the strenuous opposition of the French Ambassador—disclose many sources of weakness, and an unsettled condition of affairs in Turkey. There are writers who declare that the last hour of Turkey has come, and that the decayed fabric of Mussulman rule cannot be much longer shored up by the agreement of the Christian Powers. But the division of the spoil presents such insuperable difficulties, and the British Government is prepared to give such powerful and disinterested support to the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, that we trust its independence will yet be secured.

#### THE COURT.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—The chief feature in court life during the past week has been the entertainment at the Castle of different members of the new Administration. On Friday, the 7th inst., the Royal hospitalities were extended to the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord and Lady John Russell, and a large party invited to be present at the first of a series of private dramatic representations.

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir James and Lady Graham, and the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, arrived on a visit to the Queen at the early part of the present week.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Leiningen and Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, with the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.

On Monday Mr. Thorburn attended at the Castle, by her Majesty's command, to take the first sitting for a portrait of her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Augustus of Coburg, the Russian Minister and Madame Bunsen, and the Master of the Rolls, arrived on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

The second dramatic performance of the present season took place last night (Friday).

The members of the Royal family continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty has taken out-door exercise whenever the weather would allow, and the Prince Consort has enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves with the guests at the Castle.

Lord Byron has relieved Viscount Hawarden as Lord in Waiting to the Queen.

The Hon. Amelia Murray and the Hon. Lucy M. Kerr have succeeded the Hon. Matilda Paget and the Hon. Mary Seymour, as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Foreign-office, Downing-street. The Council sat three hours. A second Cabinet Council was held on Thursday, which also sat three hours.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON has been appointed Master of the Horse to her Majesty.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S LEVEE.—Lord Cranworth held his first levee as Lord Chancellor, on Tuesday morning, at his mansion, Upper Brook-street, and entertained the Master of the Rolls, the Lords Justices of Appeal, the Vice-Chancellors, the Judges of the several Courts at Westminster, the Courts of Arches, Admiralty, and Prerogative, together with the Queen's Counsel and Serjeants-at-law, to breakfast. The levee was the most numerous attended one for several years, it being unusual, according to recent practice, to hold a levee previous to Hilary Term. At the conclusion the Lord Chancellor, with the other Judges, proceeded to Westminster to open the Courts.

THE EARL OF GRANVILLE broke his collar-bone while hunting last week, near Woburn Abbey. His Lordship came to London the same evening, and is progressing satisfactorily.

LORD DENMAN is seriously ill, at Nice, from an attack of paralysis; his Lordship is now, however, considered to be almost out of danger.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS has appointed Mr. Parker, Q.C., to succeed Mr. T. H. Plumer, deceased, as one of the Examiners in the Court of Chancery. The other examinership, vacant by promotion of the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., to the office of Judge Advocate, will be conferred upon Mr. C. Otter, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD STRUTT, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has appointed his brother-in-law, Mr. W. M. James, of the Chancery bar, Vice-Chancellor of the duchy.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.—Mr. Charles Cardwell, of Lincoln's-inn, is private secretary of the President of the Board of Trade. The Vice-President (and Paymaster), Lord Stanley of Alderley, continues Mr. Edgar Bowring as his secretary at the Board of Trade. Sir Thomas Redington has appointed Mr. Arthur Hobhouse (of the Board of Control) to be his official private secretary.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—It has at last been decided that the car which conveyed the remains of the late illustrious Commander-in-Chief to St. Paul's Cathedral is to be placed in the Repository of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and the pall used upon the occasion of the funeral in Chelsea Hospital.—United Service Gazette.



## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY.

**CHANCERY (Thursday).**—Mr. Vice-Chancellor Kindersley this day refused the injunction sought for by Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, to restrain Mr. Bogue, of Fleet-street, publishing a work called "Switzerland and Savoy," principally upon the ground that he could "not say the defendant had made an unfair use of Mr. Murray's work, and that no case had been made out for the interference of the Court, and no injunction could be granted unless the Court were satisfied of the unfair use of the book."

We understand that the Marquis of Breadalbane resigns his post of Lord Chamberlain, in consequence of ill health.

The directors of the London and North-Western Railway are taking measures to apply to their trains the best practical communication between the guard and driver.

**SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday.**—The "Merchants and Traders of Southampton" gave a grand banquet this evening, to celebrate the connection of the General Screw Steam-Ship Company with that town.

**WINDSOR.**—A severe accident happened on Thursday, at Windsor station, when Miss Ricardo and her female attendant (recently arrived by train) were about to start in a phaeton, when the ponies took fright at the railway whistle, started off, and both were thrown out; Miss Ricardo escaping unhurt; but the attendant had her leg broken, and afterwards amputated. The chaise was dashed to pieces, but the ponies were uninjured.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq., M.P. for the county of Antrim, died on the 5th inst., at the residence of Robert Langtry, Esq., Islay.

This night's *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Earl of Dalhousie as Constable of Dover, Warden and Keeper of the Cinque Ports, and the office of Admiralty within the said Cinque Ports.

## FOREIGN.

**FRANCE.**—The first Imperial State ball was given at the Tuileries on Wednesday night. Louis Napoleon was present, and the ball was of the most brilliant description. The Emperor, who was in excellent spirits, danced with the lady of the English Ambassador. An official notice has been published, which shows that the Emperor has extended clemency, within the present month, to 483 political offenders; making, since the *coup d'état*, a total of 1695. The French Renten on Thursday exhibited a considerable decline upon Wednesday's prices. The long-continued fall of prices is exciting considerable alarm in Paris. Railway Shares, Bank Stock, and all other investments, partake of the panic. The desire to effect transactions for cash on almost any terms has been the cause of much concern to the Government. Rumours have been in circulation for some days at the Bourse, that the Minister of War had become so involved in pecuniary transactions, that the Minister of Finance, to save the credit of the Government, had advanced the money necessary to relieve his colleague from his unfortunate embarrassments. These reports having reached the Emperor, his Majesty instantly commanded the strictest inquiries to be made upon the subject, the result of which was, as stated in the *Moniteur*, "that those rumours have no foundation, and are the result of an odious calumny." The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed on Thursday at 104.70c; and the Three per Cents at 79.50c., being a fall of about three-quarter per cent.

**SPAIN.**—Several journals have been seized for violent articles against the decree on the liberty of the press. A paper is about to appear devoted entirely to the Government.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 13.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Jan. 7	29.261	54.0	36.0	46.7	+ 11.6	96	S.W.	0.33
" 8	29.461	51.0	35.1	42.9	+ 8.9	84	S.W.	0.01
" 9	29.685	50.3	35.1	42.3	+ 7.3	90	S.W.	0.01
" 10	29.657	50.0	36.8	44.6	+ 9.5	94	S.S.W.	0.15
" 11	29.500	52.2	43.6	45.6	+ 10.4	80	W.S.W.	0.05
" 12	29.603	54.7	44.5	49.8	+ 14.5	86	S.W.	0.15
" 13	29.387	48.9	42.1	45.1	+ 9.6	77	S.W.	0.00

*Note.*—The sign + denotes above the average, and the numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The mean temperature of the week ending January 13, was 45.3°, which is 10.2° above the average of the same week in thirty-eight years. The mean daily temperature was much above the average on every day of the week; the excess amounting on the 12th day to 14.5°. The temperature has been in excess on every day since December 1, averaging 8.2° too much daily.

During the past week the same unsettled weather has continued. Rain fell to the depth of 0.7 inch (seven-tenths of an inch).  
Lewisham, Jan. 14.

JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—In the week ending January 8, 724 boys and 715 girls were born, and 487 males and 478 females died. Of these deaths 432 occurred under fifteen years of age, 319 from fifteen to sixty, and 209 at sixty years and upwards. In the ten corresponding weeks in the previous ten years the average number of deaths was 1145, so that the state of the public health at present is very good. Out of the 965 cases of death, 206 are assigned as those for the most part affecting children; 174 are referred to diseases of the organs of respiration: this number is less than expected, calculating from the return for the same week in the ten preceding years, by no less than 124; plainly showing the beneficial effects of the long continuance of high temperature, unaccompanied by great range, upon individuals thus affected. The low mortality attributed to the diseases of the lungs is remarkable.

**THE RIGHT OF CABS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.**—This much-agitated point is at last likely to be definitively settled. After a lengthened investigation on Saturday—in which Mr. Ballantine appeared for the informer, and Mr. Crombie for the railway company—it was announced that the Brighton Company would willingly join the South-Western, or any other company, and carry the dispute to the higher courts, and so have the question settled. The police magistrates' decision is consequently deferred.

**THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**—At a ballot on the 8th inst., 100 uncompleted shareholders in Middlesex, Surrey, Hertfordshire, Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Sussex, Herefordshire, Berkshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, and Derbyshire, were fortunate in the drawing, and will shortly have to select their allotments. Fifty shareholders have the same privilege by seniority of membership, besides 100 completed shareholders.

**THE LATE EXHIBITION.—JURORS' REPORTS.**—It is announced in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, that her Majesty's Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851 have been granted to that society 250 copies of the juror's reports for distribution among the institutions in union with it.

**SOCIETY FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.**—The monthly meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, at the society's rooms, Regent-street. The adjourned debate on reform of the ecclesiastical courts, so far as the probate of wills and letters of administration are concerned, in which a fusion of law and equity jurisdiction was warmly urged, was then resumed. After a somewhat lengthened discussion, the further consideration of the subject was adjourned to next Monday—the principal points in dispute being, whether the jurisdiction relative to wills and administration should be transferred to the courts of law or equity, and whether it would be desirable to create a new court for the exclusive transaction of business or not.

**THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.**—Those of our readers who have visited the photographic exhibition at the house of the Society of Arts, and who take an interest in the progress of this new art, will be glad to learn that a society is formed for the purpose of more systematically utilising the energies which are at present employed in this direction. We hear that a council, composed of gentlemen well known in the photographic world, has already been organised, and that Sir C. Eastlake has consented to become the first president of the future society. Doubtless, by the union in one body, and the frequent intercourse of all upon whose co-operation depends the successful study of photography—artists, chemists, opticians, and men of mechanical invention—it may be made of as much service in advancing science and giving facilities to education as it now is in affording pleasure to the lover of nature. The society proposes to date its existence from the 20th January next, when a meeting, open to all photographers, will be held at the Society of Arts, as stated in our advertising columns. We know too well the engrossing interest of this art to doubt that the gathering of amateurs will be a large one.

**CENTRAL RAILWAYS.**—It is proposed to concentrate the Southern Railways at Waterloo station; carrying out the long-projected West-end branch from the Bricklayer's Arms station to that of Waterloo. Blackfriars-bridge to be rebuilt double, to serve for trains as well as the ordinary traffic. Farringdon-street and Market, and the Fleet Prison to form the grand central dépôt.

**THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**—On Saturday the library of the British Museum was re-opened to the public; and the different galleries were also re-opened on Tuesday.

**POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—A special general meeting of proprietors, held on Saturday last, determined upon the new by-laws in connection with a supplemental charter just obtained, by which each £100 share has been converted into ten shares of £10 each, a holder of two shares having a free admission for himself at all times; the effect of which will no doubt be that the proprietary will be greatly extended, and the institution proportionately benefited thereby.

**ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.**—The third ordinary meeting of the session 1852-3 was held on Monday, at the Institute, 16, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square; Mr. D. Mocatta, V.P., in the chair. After the usual formalities, and the announcement of various donations of books and periodicals, Mr. Donaldson, V.P., read an interesting paper on Byzantine architecture in France, in which he pointed out the analogy existing between the churches of the ancient Greek Empire and those which were built in France in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—On Monday evening a meeting of this society was held at the Royal Institution, Sir R. Murchison in the chair. Captain Allen, R.N., read a paper on the feasibility of forming a canal between the Gulf of Akaba and the Dead Sea. This sea is upwards of 1300 feet below the Mediterranean: a fact which, although known, has not, according to Captain Allen, been satisfactorily accounted for. He made certain observations along its shores, and had come to the conclusion that the Gulf of Akaba, on the north-eastern point of the Red Sea, was at some distant period connected with the Dead Sea, although the channel is now filled up. The tract of country between the Gulf of Akaba and the Dead Sea has not yet been satisfactorily surveyed, but Captain Allen concludes that the Dead Sea was also originally connected with the Mediterranean, the lake of Tiberias being one of the links of the chain, and that by evaporation the intervening district was dried, and by upheavals or otherwise barriers made, which have now divided what might have been an unbroken sea into a series of lakes. A rather voluminous paper was then read by the secretary, "Outlines of a Journey in Palestine in 1852," by the Rev. Dr. E. Robinson and others, communicated by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland; which was followed by "Latest Researches in Syria and Palestine," by the Chevalier Van de Velde, of the Dutch Navy.

**EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH TIDE.**—Sunday the tide rose to such a height that it completely flooded the cellars, kitchens, and basement store-rooms along the banks of the Thames, covering a portion of the road at Lambeth. The footways from Hammersmith to Kew, and from Kew to Richmond, on the Surrey side, were under water. At Kew, the gardens abutting upon the river, were so inundated, that flocks of swans swam majestically under the windows of the dwelling houses. It was one of the highest tides that has for some time occurred. Brentford, from its low situation, suffered much; but still no material damage was done by the tide. We regret to say that the high tides which followed, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, were nearly as disastrous.

**THE MODEL DWELLINGS AT ST. PANCRAS.**—Nothing can be more encouraging than the success of the first building erected in Old St. Pancras-road, by the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes. This building is erected on the principle of the Edinburgh and Parisian houses; but the departure from the established custom met, at first, with many objectors, and some difficulty was felt in obtaining tenants. Since the opening of this building the rents have been twice raised, and, notwithstanding, it is rare now to meet with a set of rooms vacant. There can be no doubt that this first erection is paying a handsome percentage; and it is almost certain that similar buildings would be a satisfactory speculation; and would also gradually pave the way to an alteration for the bettering of the dwellings of the very poor.

**BILLINGSGATE IMPROVEMENTS.**—The street frontage of the new Billingsgate market is nearly completed, and, when the whole is finished, will present a very handsome appearance. The change which will be presented in the aspect of the place will be such as to leave no trace of the former insufficient and ill-adapted premises for carrying on the traffic, and will redound to the credit of all parties concerned in the alteration. The shell-fish stalls, which used to make such a conspicuous figure in the old fish-market, are now removed, and will continue at the farther extremity of the market towards the river.

**PROPOSED RAILWAY ALONG THE THAMES.**—Surveys are being made for a railway along the river from London-bridge to Westminster, so as to accommodate the metropolis in a similar way to that of Paris, by uniting with the termini of the leading railways. The proposed line is to run on a cast-iron viaduct, level with the bridges, with stations at all the main thoroughfares, the entire journey to be run by stationary power in six minutes. A public promenade lit up is also to be formed, with a telegraph between the termini. The viaduct is to be so formed as to carry off the sewerage, and to keep off the periodical overflow of the tides, so destructive to property on the Surrey side.

**EXECUTION OF HORLER.**—On Monday morning, Horler, the murderer of his wife, was hanged in the Old Bailey. Up to the last he cherished the delusive hope of a reprieve, a falsely besought mercy, and seemed to struggle with his fate even on the scaffold. According to his latest statement, he committed the crime for which he died on a momentary impulse.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**TESTIMONIAL.**—The Rev. W. Calder, by the congregation of Trinity Church, Portsea, on his leaving that place.

**MUNIFICENT ENDOWMENT.**—Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., has endowed the church at Greenock with £300 per annum, and £100 for a curate, on condition that daily service shall never cease to be performed.

**OPENING OF A FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—On Sunday, a building which has been erected at Stoke Newington was opened upon what are termed by the founders "Church of England" principles, but entirely independent of the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London.

**ETON COLLEGE.**—The Queen has nominated Dr. Hawtrey to the Professorship of Eton College. He was formally elected by the Fellows on Wednesday. The appointment gives universal satisfaction.

The Bishop of London has intimated his intention of holding a general confirmation at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Thursday, March 24th.

**NEW BISHOPRIC OF NATAL.**—The consent of her Majesty's Government has been obtained to the immediate creation of an English bishopric at Natal. It is stated that the first appointment to the bishopric will be given to the Rev. T. W. Weeks, M.A., incumbent of St. Thomas's Church, Waterloo-road.

**PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATORS.**—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 20th of November last appeared the following paragraph, abridged from the *Times*:—"The *Severn*, on her homeward passage from the Brazils narrowly escaped the fate of the *Amazon*, in consequence of the spontaneous ignition of one of Phillips's patent fire annihilators." We were afterwards informed by the secretary of the Fire Annihilator Company that this statement was entirely unfounded, and were called upon to contradict it. This we did in our paper of the 1st of January, in the following terms, which we considered to be sufficiently ample and emphatic:—"A paragraph having been inserted in our paper of the 20th Nov., to the effect that the *Severn* had narrowly escaped the fate of the *Amazon*, in consequence of the spontaneous ignition of one of Phillips's fire annihilators, we have to state that a report has been published by E. Braithwaite, Esq., M.L.C.E., and Charles Watt, Esq., consulting chemist, proving, after a full investigation, 'that the accident on board the *Severn* did not arise from spontaneous combustion or spontaneous ignition; but that it arose from the act of some person. Letters from Professor Brande and Lewis Thompson, Esq., M.R.C.S., and consulting chemist, also show that they take a similar view of the case.' We have since been informed by the Fire Annihilator Company that they do not consider our contradiction sufficiently distinct. We, therefore, beg to state, once for all, in addition to the above, that the *Times* newspaper, upon which the paragraph inserted in ours of the 20th November last was founded, without having any knowledge whatever of the subject on our own parts, has since unequivocally stated that its Southampton correspondent was in error in alleging that the fire on board the *Severn* was caused by the ignition of Phillips's fire annihilators. We can have no hesitation in reiterating the contradiction of the *Times*, and in expressing our belief that the imputation conveyed as to the dangerous character of the annihilators, was utterly devoid of foundation."

**ROYAL LETTER ON EDUCATION.**—A letter is now in course of being forwarded by the Archbishop of Canterbury (by command of her Majesty) to the clergy of the various parishes of England and Wales, stating that the funds of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, having been expended, "the president and governors of the society therefore earnestly pray that we will be graciously pleased, by issuing our Royal letters directing collections to be made throughout England and Wales in aid of the funds of the society, to place in their hands the means by which the objects of the society can be maintained and extended, so that at length the poor in every parish throughout the kingdom may have the opportunity afforded them of obtaining for their children the inestimable blessings of a sound Christian education."

## EMIGRATION FROM THE ISLE OF SKYE.

The desolate grandeur of the scenery in some parts of Skye annually attracts to it crowds of tourists. Every phase of our society is duly represented in the course of each season, at the Stor, Quiraug, Corulshk, and the Cuchullin or Coolen Hills. They return delighted, as well they may, with the wildest and most impressive scenery in the kingdom. Gay and joyous, they see in the hvels around them only objects of curiosity, and subjects for their pencils. It interests them to observe a man turning the ground with the "Caschrom," for they have come expressly to see what they have never seen before. The old woman leaning on her staff, with her "creel of peats" on her back, is charmingly picturesque; and forthwith figures in half-a-dozen portfolios. They venture to peep into a hut, and recoil disgusted by its squalor; but the day is bright, the scenery is superb, their own spirits are buoyant with youth or with exercise and the mountain air; and they pass on rejoicing in the success of their excursion, or the materials it has furnished for the sketch-book, the note-book, or the next letter.

Alas! that there should be another side to so pleasant a picture—that there should be another point of view from which the objects that have afforded our lively tourists so much gratification or amusement become subjects of painful anxiety or of sorrow. That hovel, with its broken walls and tattered thatch, is the habitation of a human family, with hearts as warm, as brave, as gentle, as pious as your own. That man whom you saw toiling with a rude implement to turn up the ground which he cannot plough, has laboured in vain for the last six years to raise sufficient food for his family. That aged woman, tottering under her load of peats, has carried them perhaps a mile over the swampy moor, for the fire that is to cook a scanty meal; but, scanty though it be, he by whose bounty it is provided will be solemnly and reverently implored to bless it. Look at that heap of sea-shells at the door—limpets, periwinkles, cockles, of various forms: these will tell you what, for many a day in latter years, has been the food of that family. Yet not a neighbour has lost a sheep from the hill, or a sheaf from his barn. There was a time when that family lived in humble abundance. They had sheep of their own on the common, and cows of their own in the byre, and potatoes in heaps more than they could consume. Year after year the potatoes failed; wet harvests destroyed their little patch of corn; the sheep were first sold to buy food; the cows, too, are now gone. Sons and daughters have yearly travelled long journeys to seek amongst strangers the employment which they could not find at home, and have failed to bring back enough to feed the family and pay the rent. Arrears have accumulated, hope is failing, and every night they are almost ready to relinquish the struggle for existence, which every morning they have renewed with less and less prospect of success. This is no imaginary picture; it is a living reality; too true a representation of the condition of thousands in the Western Highlands and Islands. Noble efforts were made to aid them at home, both by public subscriptions, and by the sacrifices and exertions of individual proprietors; but the evils of over-population could not thus be overcome. Every attempt to extricate them from their difficulties by eleemosynary assistance tended but to aggravate the mischief; and, after careful investigation, it became obvious that the time had arrived when a part must seek in other lands the means of subsistence which the land they inhabit cannot furnish for them all.

The poor people themselves, with an instinct that anticipated the conclusions of science, had long felt that their numbers were increasing beyond what their native localities could maintain; and, if left to the guidance of that instinct, would probably have moved westward, following the course that their race has pursued for ages, and in numbers sufficient to have prevented undue accumulation on the soil they now occupy. But unwise interference with the natural course of events first stopped their egress and pent them up within too narrow limits; and well-meaning friends raised delusive hopes, founded upon speculative and impracticable schemes, to counteract the evil without resorting to the natural remedy for excess of population. Migration is the destiny of the tribes of man. If we seek for the primitive home of any one of the various races inhabiting Europe, we must turn to the East. All have migrated, and the course of migration, so far as it can be traced, has invariably been westward, as if some unseen power had directed the steps of these different tribes towards that undiscovered world in the west which their descendants were in after ages to people. And now that the population of that new world has been provided for, another great vacant continent draws to itself a stream of migration even as air rushes to fill a vacuum.

Before the discoveries that now draw thousands to the gold fields, the overcrowded population of the Western Highlands had begun to feel the influence of that current which even then was beginning to set towards Australia. Its boundless pastoral districts promised them abundant employment of the kind most congenial to their character and habits; a renewal, in short, under brighter skies and in the midst of abundance, of the life and occupations they had been used to follow on the moist and stormy shore of the Atlantic, amidst penury and want.

But years of distress had exhausted their means; and to remove any considerable number to so great a distance was a costly operation. A passage to Australia costs about £15. The demand for labour in the colonies had, however, led to the appropriation of colonial funds to the payment of the passages of efficient labourers; and as the attractions of the gold diggings drew multitudes in the colony from ordinary service, the agricultural and pastoral industry of Australia was in danger of perishing for want of hands. Large sums were remitted from the colonies to facilitate emigration, and a way of escape appeared thus to be opened for the suffering Highlanders, if means could be found to supplement the deficiency in their own resources to such an extent as would provide the outfit and deposit, which the Emigration Commissioners require the emigrants themselves to provide as a condition of their receiving aid from the colonial funds. It was for the purpose of aiding the Highlanders to provide for these preliminary expenses, amounting on an average of all ages to £5 or £4 per head, that the Highland and Island Emigration Society was formed. Originating in "small beginnings" in the Island of Skye, the scheme of the society and the detailed arrangements for conducting its operations were matured in Edinburgh under Sir John McNeill; and at length its management devolved upon a committee in London, composed of several influential noblemen and gentlemen, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert as patron, and Sir Charles Trevelyan for their chairman.

The rules adopted by the society are few and simple, and fully explain the principles on which the plan is founded.

1. The emigration will be conducted, as much as possible, by entire families, and in accordance with the rules of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

2. Passages to Australia are provided by the Commissioners, from Colonial funds, for able-bodied men and women of good character, and not exceeding a specified age, with a certain proportion of children, on production of a stated quantity and description of clothing, and on payment of a deposit of from £1 to £2 for adults, and 10s. for children. For persons exceeding a specified age, a larger amount of deposit is required. The emigrants asking for aid will be required to apply all their available means to defraying the expense of their outfit and deposits.

3. The society will advance the sum necessary to make good whatever may be deficient for these purposes, as far as its funds will admit, in the districts to which it may be determined to extend its operations.

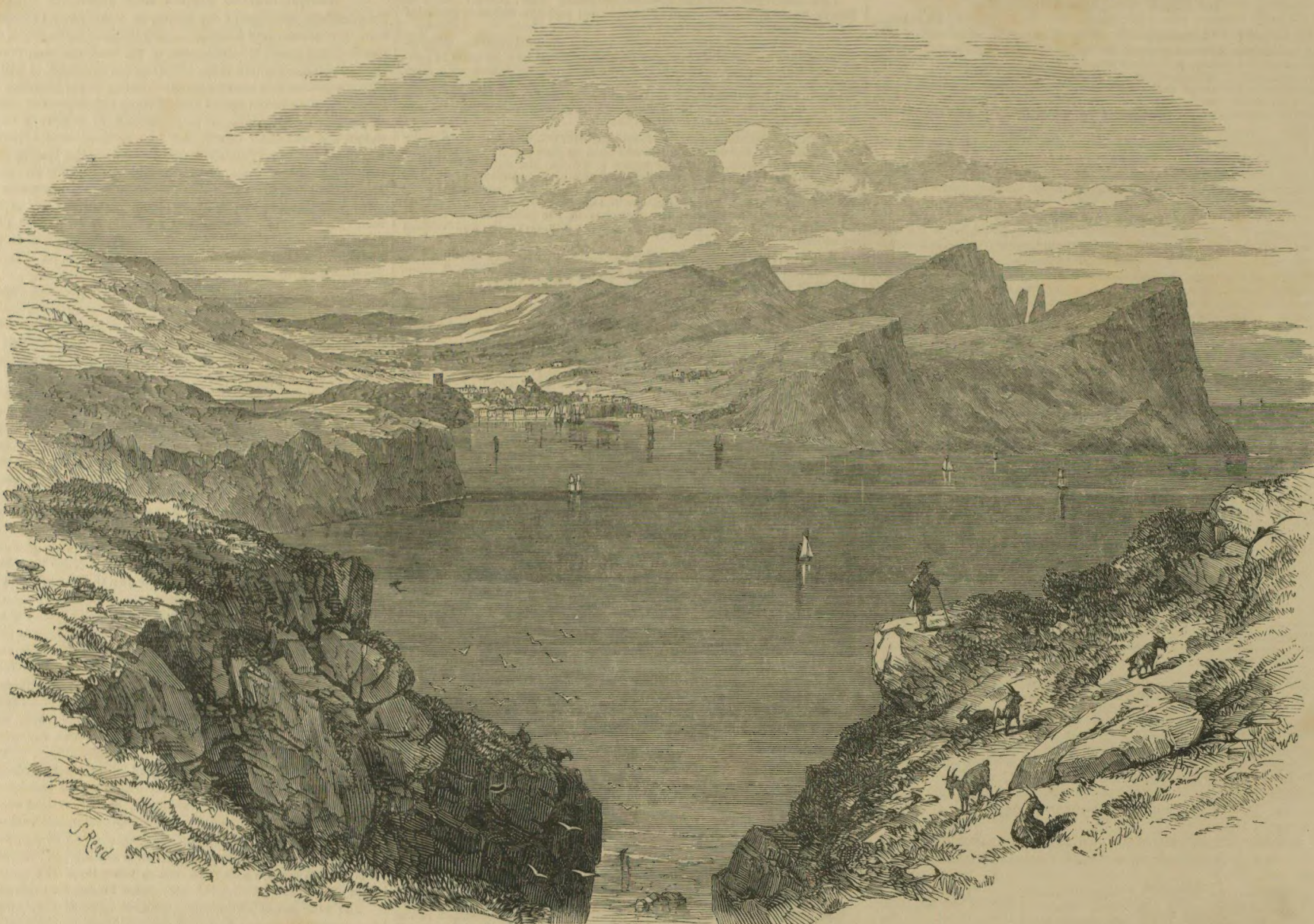
4. The owners or trustees of the properties from which the emigrants depart, will be expected to pay one-third of the sum disbursed on account of the emigrants by the society. The emigrants will be required to repay to the society the whole of the sums advanced to them, which will again be applied in the same manner as the original fund.

The committee thus urge the great benefits which must accrue on every side from such a mode of relief:—

The destitute portion of the population of the distressed districts will be placed in a position of comfort and independence; the colonies will be benefited by the immigration of a moral and industrious population, whose tastes are peculiarly congenial to the pastoral life of Australia; the general course of emigration will be improved by the prominence given in the plan to colonization by unbroken families, including at least an equal proportion of females; and the industrial schemes contemplated for the improvement of agriculture in the Highlands and Islands of



## EMIGRATION FROM THE ISLE OF SKYE.



TOWN AND HARBOUR OF PORTREE.

Scotland, and of the fisheries on their coasts, may be carried out with more freedom and better prospects of success when the surplus population has been removed.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been graciously pleased to express his approbation of the object and plan of the committee, and has given them full authority to announce his willing acquiescence to become Patron of the undertaking.

Subscriptions are received at the following bankers:—At the West-end—Messrs. Bouverie, Murdoch, and James, 11, Haymarket; Messrs.

Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross; Messrs. Herries and Co., 1, St. James's-street; Messrs. Ransom and Co., 1, Pall Mall, East. In the City—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Threadneedle-street; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane; and at the office of the Committee, 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, where every information as to the details of the plan will be afforded.

This appeal was not disregarded. Subscriptions to a considerable amount have been received; and since the end of May, 1852, when the so-

ciety commenced its operations, it has sent to Australia from the distressed districts in the Highlands about 3000 persons, of whom about 2000 have gone from Skye.

*H.M.S. Hercules*, 74, ultimately destined to become a floating barrack at Hong-Kong during the sickly season, is now in the harbour of Campbelton, at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, receiving emigrants aided by the society, by an arrangement which they have made with the Admiralty and the Colonial Emigration Commissioners. A measure originally adopted



INTERIOR OF A COTTAGE IN THE ISLE OF SKYE.



## EMIGRATION FROM THE ISLE OF SKYE.

solely with a view to preserve the health of the British soldiers stationed at Hong-Kong, is made conducive to the relief of distress in the islands of Scotland caused by the excess of the population, and, at the same time, to the relief of distress, hardly less urgent, in Australia, caused by a deficient supply of labourers. It is pleasant to see so many beneficent objects effected, as it were, by one operation, and with an economy of means for which Government Commissioners and societies rarely get credit.

The *Hercules* has on board 840 emigrants, of all ages, making, as has been stated, with those who have preceded them, above 3000 sent by the aid of the society in the last half-year. This emigration has been effected in unbroken families, many of them consisting of three generations, and has thus furnished a nearer approach than has yet been made to a correct system of colonisation, as distinguished from individual emigration. Each ship contains a group of families, accompanied by a religious instructor and schoolmaster—a small colony which carries with it in full strength and activity the domestic affections and sympathies which, amongst this people, have peculiar force and sanctity. In the letter from Colonel Phipps, which transmitted to the society a munificent donation from the Queen, the immediate advantage to the colonies of conducting emigration on this system is clearly and

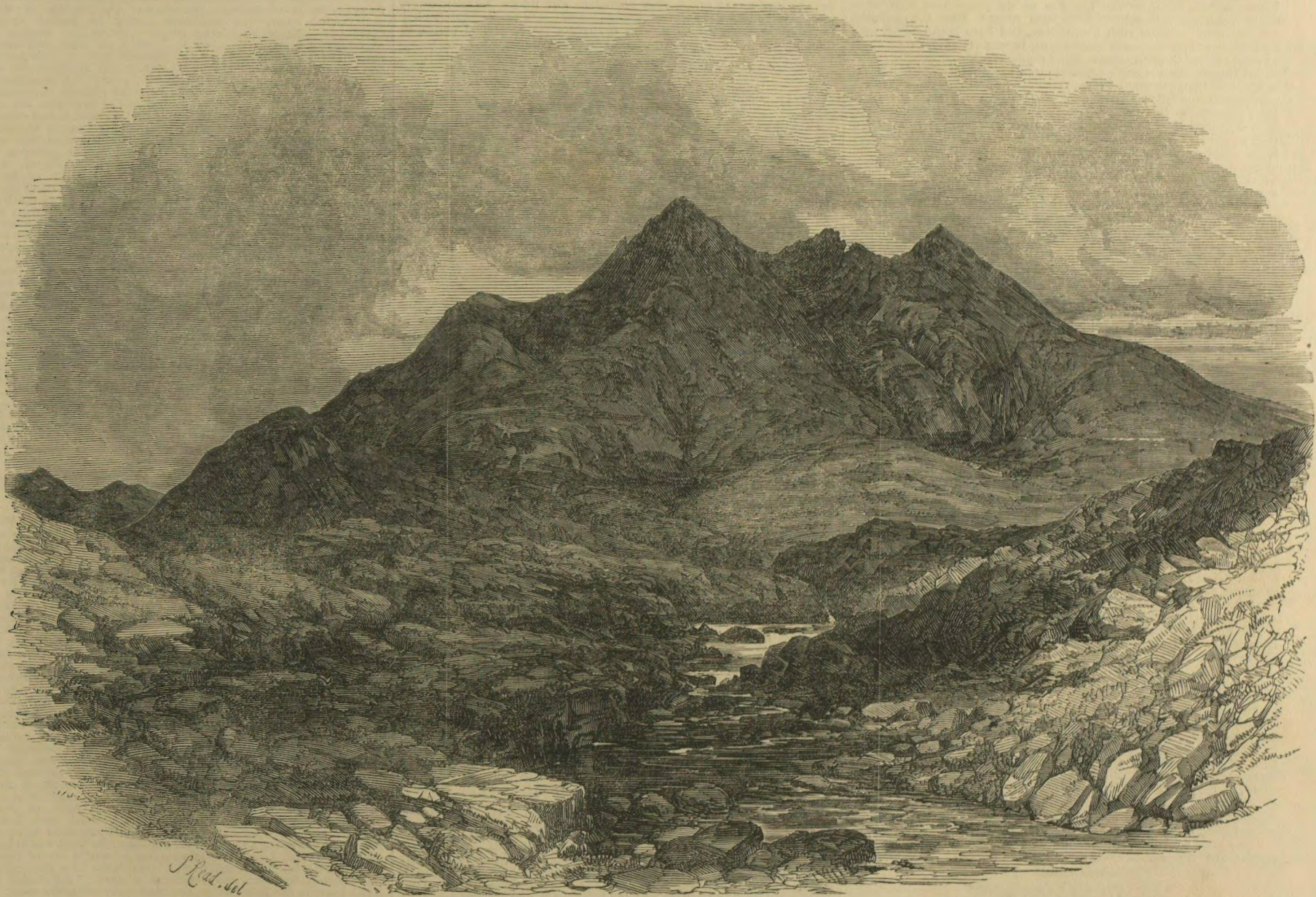


A SKYE COTTAGE.

truly stated. He says—"The only possible chance against a large portion of the emigrants deserting to the diggings lies in the system of family emigration. What are usually considered the prohibitory clogs to emigration—the old and the very young—are now most useful, as forming anchors by which a family would be held to a rural home, with plenty of space and plenty of food.\* The prospective advantages with reference to its moral condition, of peopling a colony with families, instead of detached individuals who have no domestic ties or sympathies is too obvious to require illustration.

Another advantage attending the course pursued by this society is that it provides, in a more natural and less objectionable mode, for the great object of the Female Emigration Society. Of the unmarried adults sent out by the Highland Emigration Society, a great majority have been females, members of emigrating families, who have gone to

\* See Selections from the Printed Correspondence of the Society. London: Trelawny Saunders, 6, Charing-cross. Two feeling and eloquent sermons on this subject have lately been published by Rivington, one of which was preached by the Bishop of Argyle and the Isles, and the other by the Rev. H. Mackenzie, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and those who are interested in the history and prospects of the Celtic race would do well to peruse them.



THE CUCHULLIN OR COOLEN HILLS

the colony under the care of their parents and other near relations. Every one who has seen these Highland emigrants must have been struck with the air of sedate respectability that belongs to even the poorest amongst them. In abject poverty they have nothing of the reckless or disreputable aspect that so often accompanies it. This is no doubt due to the humble and simple piety that is interwoven with their whole existence. They are no sooner collected in a dépôt, or on board of ship, than they establish family worship, and conduct it with reverence and composure in the midst of persons who are engaged in other and very different occupations.

Mr. Chant, the benevolent and intelligent officer who has conducted on the part of the Commissioners, the whole of the emigration that has been aided by the society, says, in a letter to a friend:—

The St. Kildeans are a very interesting people. Their kind patron, Mr. McLeod, of St. Kilda, has behaved most generously to them. He pays the whole expense of their outfit and deposit, so that they may land at Port Phillip free of any obligation to the Highland Society, and supplies them with money for their immediate wants on landing. You would be much pleased with the simplicity of their manners, their gratitude, and, above all, their piety. They conduct family worship three times a day in the *dépot* at the table assigned for their use, regardless of the noise and bustle by which they are surrounded. As you may suppose, they are much astonished with the change and the number of people they have seen in Liverpool. One of them said to me on Monday, "Well may the Day of Judgment be called the great day. If there were no more to come to judgment than I have seen in Liverpool, it might well be called the great day." Poor people! Born and brought up on a rock in the Atlantic Ocean, the whole population of which is only 110 souls, it is not to be wondered at that they are astonished at the crowded state of Liverpool, with its fleets and its large docks, warehouses, &c.

They all partake, more or less, of the same character.

The emigrants on board the *Hercules* are from the islands of Skye, North Uist, and Harris. They were brought from those islands in the *Celt* steamboat, hired by the society for their accommodation, the season being too far advanced—too cold and boisterous—to admit of their being exposed without hazard to their health on the decks of the steamboats that ply to those distant islands. On her voyage from North Uist and Harris, the *Celt* had a stormy passage, that would have been perilous in a less efficient vessel. Some of the women were on board



SKYE PEASANT WITH THE CASCHROM.



SKYE WOMAN WITH PEAT CREEL.



for five days and nights, with their infants in their arms. Nearly all the females and children suffered greatly from sea-sickness; and when, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 12th ult., they passed from the *Celt* to the deck of the *Hercules* (riding quietly in the beautiful harbour of Campbellton), many of them were still much exhausted; but the men, accustomed to boating, seemed to have suffered little. It was curious to observe them, as they stepped over the gangway of the great ship. The young women came first—some looking cheerfully round, some sad, and some in tears; but all took pains to adjust their shawls and handkerchiefs, their tresses, or their caps, as they made their appearance before strangers. The married women and their children followed, the latter skipping and dancing on the broad deck, overjoyed at their escape from the confinement of the steamboat; the former, so completely absorbed by the care of their children, and the fear of losing them in the crowd, that they did not seem to be conscious of where they were, or what had brought them there. The men looked dark and stern, like men about to confront danger, and not likely to shrink from the encounter, but relaxed into a smile at the first kind word. Next day they were all cheerful and happy, spoke with gratitude of the pains that had been taken to provide for their comfort; and expressed astonishment at the extent and completeness of the arrangements, which greatly exceeded any thing they had imagined to be possible. On the third day they all looked quite at home, some engaged in reading, some in writing to the friends they had left. The young women were working with their needles, or knitting, the children playing together, and all loud in their praises of the kindness they received from Captain Baynton, and every officer in the ship. On Wednesday and Thursday they were visited by the Rev. Roderick McLeod, of Salford, and Dr. Mackintosh Mackay, of Dunoon—two ministers of the Free Church, who were known to them all. The latter preached to them on Thursday; and, as they sat on the upper deck, singing a psalm, one of their own number leading, their whole bearing and aspect was such as must have given infinite satisfaction, could they have seen it, to those through whose bounty these poor and pious creatures are enabled to escape from wretchedness to comfort, from mendacity to independence. It would have been difficult to collect a more respectable-looking body of their class. Yet many of these families had been reduced to such straits before leaving home, that for some weeks it had been found necessary to supply them with food, for otherwise they must have starved before the steamboat arrived to take them away. It is no doubt an acceptable recompense to those who have taken a part in promoting the success of the Highland and Island Emigration Society, to know that by their aid 3000 human beings, who, for the last five or six years have been hopelessly struggling with misery, have been rescued from the suffering and the moral evils of such a condition, and have been placed, with their descendants for some generations, beyond the reach of want, as surely as any thing in human affairs can be considered sure.

But though there is much satisfaction in having contributed to effect so happy a change in the lot of so many of our fellow-creatures, fellow-countrymen, and fellow-Christians, it would be unfortunate if those who have engaged in this undertaking should rest satisfied with what has been done instead of deriving, from the success that has so far attended their exertions, the confidence and encouragement it is calculated to give them. The population of Skye has, it is true, been reduced, by the aid of the society, from 22,500 to 20,500, but there are still thousands there who desire to follow their friends to Australia, because they find themselves unable to obtain employment and subsistence at home. In the outer Hebrides there are thousands more in similar circumstances. On the west coast of the mainland the number is nearly as great. The Society has, in truth, but entered upon the ground it proposed to occupy; still it is something to have made a commencement, and to have performed perhaps about one-tenth of the work it has to do in the Highlands. The only difficulty it has to encounter is the want of sufficient funds to maintain a continuous stream of emigration, such as the urgency of the distress in the Highlands and Australia demands.

The perils of that colony are such as to cause the greatest anxiety. It is evident that agricultural and pastoral industry must there cease to be remunerative, unless it can be supplied with labour at a price much lower than the probable gains of a successful gold-digger. This difficulty will be most effectually met by sending to the colony in large numbers persons who, by their character or circumstances, or both, are the least likely to relinquish the certain wages of ordinary service for the more precarious gains of the diggings; and the want of enterprise which has prevented the Highlanders—unless to a very limited extent—from engaging in the competition that was open to them in the great marts of industry at home, will probably make them shrink from the more formidable and ruder competition of the diggings. What was considered a reproach to them here is their chief excellence there.

It is to be hoped that a society constituted and conducted as this has been will not be permitted to decline for want of means to carry on its operations. At least a year must elapse before any part of the money it has advanced can be recovered and become available. In the meanwhile, much wretchedness remains, which, with ampler means, might at once be permanently relieved. Any one who can spare three pounds may have the gratification of placing one suffering fellow-Christian beyond the risk of want for the future. Doubtless, there must be many thousands of persons in the kingdom who would gladly contribute such a sum for the accomplishment of that object; and, through the agency of this society, they have every facility for effecting it.

The *Hercules* sailed from Campbellton on the 26th ult., and, after contending in vain for five days with adverse and boisterous weather, she anchored off Rothsay, in the Isle of Bute, where she is waiting a favourable wind. So far from there having been any loss of life, the emigrants received an addition to their number while they were at sea. A small pamphlet has just been published by Rivington, containing an interesting series of correspondence relating to this gallant ship and her living freight, from the time of her arrival at Campbellton till her temporary return to Rothsay.

A few days before the sailing of the vessel, the provost and magistrates of Campbellton entertained at dinner in the Town-hall, Captain Baynton and the officers of H. M. S. *Hercules*—the provost occupied the chair; and the guests included some of the most influential gentlemen of the district. The toast of "Captain Baynton and the officers of H. M. S. *Hercules*," was drunk with great cordiality; and was followed by various toasts having reference to the benevolent object of the meeting.

The accompanying illustrations are from sketches by Mr. Samuel Read, taken expressly for this Journal.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Should the weather continue "open" of which there is little doubt, the steplechase campaign for 1853 will commence on Wednesday next, at Epsom; we have no other fixtures for January but Newton and Oundle, on the 26th and 28th. The coursing appointments for the week ensuing are Hwell and Gateshead on Wednesday, Nithsdale on Thursday, and Altcar on Friday.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The room was tolerably well attended, and business, without showing any decided alteration, took a wider range than usual. The quotations closed as follows:—

22 to 1 agst Richmond	25 to 1 agst Galvanism (t)	30 to 1 agst Hirsuta
25 to 1 ——— Redmond O'Hanlon	25 to 1 ——— Grapeshot	30 to 1 ——— Psaltery
		500 to 15 ——— Pug Orrock (t)
14 to 1 agst Miss Mowbray	15 to 1 agst Sir Peter Laurie	15 to 1 agst Oscar
40 to 1 agst Seayecrow	66 to 1 agst Agnes Wickfield	66 to 1 agst Cardinal Wiseman
40 to 1 ——— Muscovite	(t)	(t)
50 to 1 ——— Constantine (t)	66 to 1 ——— Augur (t)	66 to 1 ——— Testid (t)
50 to 1 ——— Lady Evelyn (t)		66 to 1 ——— Friday (t)
13 to 1 agst West Australian	17 to 1 agst Orestes	40 to 1 agst Rataplan
(t)	18 to 1 ——— Uriel (t)	50 to 1 ——— Lord Falconberg
16 to 1 ——— Cincas (t)	20 to 1 ——— Sittingbourne	(t)
	25 to 1 ——— Burworth (t)	

THURSDAY.—The subjoined return of the closing quotations, made from moderate investments, shows no change of importance:—

12 to 1 agst Miss Mowbray	100 to 6 agst Sir Peter Laurie
25 to 1 agst Grapeshot	30 to 1 agst Pug Orrock (t)
25 to 1 ——— Wedlock fully	30 to 1 ——— Psaltery
40 to 1 agst Seayecrow	66 to 1 ——— Peggy
40 to 1 ——— Muscovite	66 to 1 ——— Augur (t)
50 to 1 ——— Constantine	66 to 1 ——— Pelion (t)
50 to 1 ——— Lady Evelyn	
5 to 1 agst West Australian	20 to 1 agst Totties
16 to 1 agst Cincas (t)	20 to 1 agst Sittingbourne
17 to 1 ——— Uriel (t)	40 to 1 agst Filbert
	50 to 1 ——— Rataplan
	50 to 1 ——— Pharo

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Bart., M.P., returned seven-and-a-half per cent to his tenants at the audit, Knebworth Park, Herts.

## THE PRESS AND THE THEATRES.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has lately arisen on the subject of the so-called "privilege" accorded to the press by the metropolitan theatres—a privilege (if such it be) entitling each daily and weekly journal to issue nightly an order for the admission of two persons to each theatre. This custom had its origin with the theatres, and not with the press; and was intended to facilitate the admission of free and independent critics, to report upon new performers and new performances. Lately, however, the system has been abused by many journals. Upon this point we do not at present intend to enter; it is sufficient to state that exceptions were lately taken to it—firstly, by Mr. Albert Smith, with good taste and good feeling; and, secondly, by Mr. Charles Mathews, in a manner that was insulting to the press, and erroneous both in point of fact and in point of principle. In common with our contemporaries, we received a circular last week from the Lyceum Theatre, entreating us to suspend our usual orders during the run of the Christmas entertainments; and alleging, as an excuse for the request, that the press orders were so numerous as to monopolise the space of the theatre, and prevent the accommodation of persons who had paid for their places. Our course was immediately taken. Caring nothing for the "privilege" of free admission, and thinking it, in its indiscriminate use, by no means creditable to the press or to the theatres, we sent a circular—not only to Mr. Charles Mathews, but to every theatre and exhibition in London—declaring our intention to issue no more orders. We are happy to learn that the same course was adopted by other independent journals; and that the principal newspapers, without concert or combination one with another, took the very same determination, and renounced the privilege, which one theatrical manager had directly proved to be injurious to his pecuniary interests, and, indirectly, to be equally injurious to others. For our own part, we stand clear of the theatres and their favours. We desire nothing of them; and would scorn to accept even one solitary free admission for one night from any manager, great or small, who should imagine that his courtesy was a bribe to secure a favourable notice. We stand upon the independence and dignity of criticism. From all the plague and nuisance of the free-order system, we, in common with our most distinguished contemporaries, have relieved ourselves, much to our own satisfaction. When the petulance of some injudicious managers shall cease to complicate the question, we have no doubt that critics and managers will devise, between them, some plan by which the conductors of theatres may be moderately civil to the critics, without calling upon the critics for unmerited praise, or thinking themselves aggrieved by well-merited censure.

## THE THEATRES.

### DRURY-LANE.

The lessee of this establishment is doing his best, according to his lights and opportunities, to solve the problem of the manner in which the national theatre is to be worked in order to its being made to pay. He has lost no time in producing a second new piece, more satisfactory than the first, to lead off the business of the evening; and has this time resorted to a better-class author (Mr. C. Keade, one of the partners in the play of "Masses and Faces," and the novel of "Peg Wollington,") and attempted a drama in the legitimate form of five acts. But the subject is *ad captandum*, and deals not with the past or the distant, but with the domestic and the immediate; the scene varying but from Berkshire to Australia, and the prevailing themes being the causes of emigration and the discovery of gold. The "manners" of the drama, therefore (to speak technically), are not realised ideas nor idealised realities; but, so far as the playwright has skill to make them, literal actualities, or speaking portraits of living individuals, and moving pictures of the present state of society in England and its dependencies. Themes of this kind have generally been confined to the three-act drama; but there is no good reason why they should not occupy five or more acts, if required by the story and the interest. The first act of Mr. Keade's new drama, though somewhat over-written, promised a good play. There was variety of character, antagonism of purpose, energy of expression, a few striking situations, and some skilfully-contrived groups, which told well, and occasionally secured a strong sympathy. *George Sandford*, the farmer, whose industry misses in England of its proper recompense, and who is thus in a susceptible condition for yielding to emigrating influences, was very naturally and efficiently represented by Mr. Davenport, who, since his last appearance at the Haymarket, has been sedulously working at improvement in the provinces, and returns to London a highly-finished performer. *William Sandford*, his brother (Mr. Moorhouse) was also efficiently impersonated. Three other characters likewise, most carefully delineated by the author, found adequate representatives: *Isaac Levi*, a Jew (Mr. Edward Strirling); *Mr. Meadows*, a corn-factor (Mr. H. Lee); and *Mr. Robinson*, a thief (Mr. Henry Wallack). To these perhaps, we ought to add, *Crackley*, an attorney's clerk, by Mr. Selby. The performance of all these parts was satisfactory, and that of *Levi* not without a dash of grandeur, befitting the associations of the Hebrew race. To him is opposed the corn-factor (quite as usurious), who schemes the removal of his competitor from the village, earns his curse and his hostility, and at last succumbs to his superior vigilance and skill. "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," is *Levi's* declared principle; and the creed is fearfully embodied in his practice. *Levi*, indeed, checkmates at every turn the respectable *Meadows*, much in the same way that the shrewd West Indian in "Sarah Blang" counterplots the poisoner in all her contrivances. The point, however, is not so elaborately contested; and *Levi* achieves comparatively an easy victory. We have said that a part of the scene is in Australia. The third and fourth acts are devoted to the discovery of the gold, and the working of it. The thief, turned reformer, is the chief agent; but is, in the end, outwitted by the young farmer, who discovers a "nugget" worth several thousand pounds. Of these the earlier act was the most interesting in its incidents, and most skilfully contrived in its situation; but it was on the latter that the hopes of the stage-manager were built. In this was represented, in an elaborate scene, the diggings and gold-seekers' encampment, on the banks of the river McQuarrie. The scenic arrangements were perfect, but the dramatic were defective. The playwright should have started *in medias res*, and then worked his subject backwards and forwards, by way of episode and continuation, so as to have grouped his accessories about a central situation. But, instead of this, Mr. Keade treated the whole affair as a lecture;—introducing to us both the way to find gold, and the best means to test it; and then following this up with an item or two of fraudulent practices, lynch-law, and attempted assassination; all according to a simple law of narrative action seemed to stand still, and the audience grew impatient. A similar defect was perceptible in the fifth act, on *George Sandford's* and *Robinson's* return home; the former to claim his bride, at the moment she is about being forced into marriage with the odious *Meadows*, who has contrived at an inn to rob the returning emigrants of their wealth. But the railway and the electric telegraph reveal the culprit by arresting *Meadows's* agent, the despicable *Crackley*, with the notes upon him. This allusion to a great fact of modern civilisation was exceedingly felicitous, and of course secured the approbation of the house. The *Jew* at last enters with full evidence of *Meadows's* guilt, and thus aids in the fulfilment of his own malediction, as pronounced in the initial act of the drama. Throughout, this play is well written, and the characters are skilfully contrasted; but, as we have intimated, the former is occasionally wanting in the disposition of the stage business. But it is a highly meritorious effort, and deserves to be encouraged. The house was numerously attended, and the applause properly predominated over the manifestation of dissent. We think the piece is likely to prove sufficiently attractive.

### STRAND.

Mr. James Anderson, late lessee of Drury-lane, has migrated to this little theatre from the City of London. He has made his appearance in *Claude Melnotte*. The comedy was followed by a small piece, entitled "The Sentinel," from the pen of Mr. Bourcault. On Monday, it is announced that the drama of "Civilisation" will be reproduced.

## MUSIC.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The week's musical doings are within a narrow compass. The return of John Parry to the Music-hall, Store-street, last Monday, must, however, pass unrecorded.—When it is announced that at Salaman's Amateur Choral Meeting, Rossini's magnificent opera, "William Tell," was executed, it must be admitted that amateur progress is not on the decline in the country; at these meetings the most difficult operas are gone through without excision.—Next Friday (the 21st), the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's "Elijah," under Costa's direction: much interest will be excited by this revival, as the accomplished Madame Fiorentini will sing the principal soprano part for the first time in London; and Miss Huddart, the contralto, will sing the music of the *Queen*. Miss Deakin, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr. J. A. Novello, and Mr. Weiss, are allotted the other parts. For the future the rehearsals will be in the large hall every Friday evening; and by this change of night, Costa's presence will be secured during the season.

The society has just published a carefully-prepared catalogue of its well-stored library, which is especially rich in Handelian collections, both in print and manuscript. The cultivated amateur will be much interested in the perusal of this catalogue, especially in the division having reference to musical literature. Some of the theoretical works are ancient, scarce, and valuable. Mozart's "Requiem," which has been some time in preparation, under Costa's supervision, will be anxiously looked for, as the earliest novelty.—The anniversary festival of the Ancient Madrigal Society will be celebrated on the 20th instant, in Freemasons' hall; General Lord Saltoun in the chair.—A lecture on church music, and its due place in public devotion, was delivered before the Islington branch of "The Church of England Young Men's Society," on the 7th instant, by Mr. J. T. Cooper, organist of St. Paul's Church, Islington. The illustrations, which included compositions by the first writers, such as "Jubilate in B flat," Purcell; "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way," Boyce; "Awake, put on thy strength," Wise; "If we believe that Jesus died," Goss; "I will sing of thy power," Greene, &c., were sung by choristers of the Temple church, gentlemen of Westminster Abbey, and others, making a choir of about thirty voices. The specimens above mentioned were introduced by the lecturer as only appropriate for use in cathedral and collegiate churches. For parochial church service specimens were given of a plain single chant to the "Venite, exultemus;" the Ambrosian chant, harmonised by the choir, and adapted to the Prayer Book translation of the "Te Deum," by the lecturer; and a series of plain Psalm tunes—the Old Hundredth, Old Hundred-and-Fourth, a chorale by J. S. Bach, "Sanctus" by Tallis, &c. The Rev. Daniel Wilson, A.M., Vicar of Islington, presided over the meeting, which was very numerous. All present appeared to be highly interested with the illustrations, and with the remarks of the lecturer, who, at the close of the lecture, suggested a plan for promoting congregational singing in our parish churches.—The Hungarian contralto, Mdle. Marie Doria, whose voice rumour proclaims as resembling that of Alboni, will make her first appearance in London at Allcroft's monster concert, at Exeter-hall, on the 24th inst.—Alboni, by the way, it is mentioned in a letter from New York, was to have appeared at the Broadway Theatre, in "Cenerentola," on the 27th ult.; and Madame Sontag was to make her debut in Italian opera about a fortnight after that date.—The mention of the names of Sontag and Alboni brings us to the gossip touching the two Royal Italian Operahouses, or rather the one, as, in all probability, according to present appearances, Covent-garden only will open, some time in March. Mr. Gye is on the Continent, looking out for a tenor, as Mario and Tambril, Signor Medori, the new prima donna, and Ronconi—cannot return from the Russian capital until April. With this distinguished batch are the auxiliaries Tagliafico, Polonini, and Mdle. Cotti. Madame Castellan, who is the rage at Lisbon, will be here to open the campaign, as also Madame Jullienne, who, at Barcelona, has been creating a perfect furore amongst the Iberian cognoscenti.—Private correspondence from Lisbon gives flattering accounts of the progress of Mr. Swift, the English tenor, who has been singing in Italian opera with Castellan.—There are flying rumours current of another attempt to establish a national opera in London, on some solid basis: may this news be confirmed!—An agreeable piece of news has come to hand from Hanover, namely the appointment of Joachim, the violinist, as Chapel-master, in place of the late young and lamented Helmsberger.—Sivori and Vieuxtemps in Paris are fighting the ground inch by inch, and the Italian and French schools of execution are discussed with the utmost vehemence, whilst the gentle Mdle. Clauss calmly intervenes with her delicate manipulation, and claims a wreath for Bohemian minstrelsy, which all the belligerents cheerfully award to the young and gifted pianiste.—The Empress of pianistes, the tornado of executants, in the person of Madame Pleyel, will soon astound amateurs in London by a flying exhibition, on her way to an extended provincial tour.—The triumphant reception of Meyerbeer's "Prophète" in Italy is now the great fact from the sunny south; it was at Florence this great work was first heard, and its success has been pre-eminent.—A correspondent suggests warmly that Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" ought to be produced in London. The question is, where? It may be answered, at the Royal Italian Opera, if art considerations are to have their due influence. If it were only to hear Berlioz's overture of the Rome Carnival, which precedes the second act of "Benvenuto," its production would be justified. The character of *Cellini* is written for a tenor, the *Cardinal Salvati* for a basso, *Teresa* for a soprano, *Ascanio* for a mezzo-soprano. There are also parts for a comic barytone and a comic basso. The opera ends in the interior of the Colosseum, at Rome—a grand opportunity for scenic display.—It appears that Formes, the basso, and his brother, Formès, the tenor, and Mdle. Wagner, are the stars in Berlin; in *Marcel*, the basso, and Wagner in *Valentina*, quite delighted the Prussian dilettanti.—At the benefit of Signora Medori, who played *Valentina*, in the "Huguenots," at the Italian Opera, in St. Petersburg, Mdle. Marry being indisposed, Mdle. Dobré, at the shortest notice, sang the part of *Marquise* with great success.—A new opera, called "Jane Shore," was to be produced at Barcelona the early part of this month, the libretto by the popular poet, Felice Romani, and the music by Vincenzo Bonnetti; Madame Jullienne was to be the *Jane Shore*.

## THE MARBLE STATUES FOUND IN WINDSOR FOREST.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Rye-bank, Newcastle, Staffordshire, January 8th, 1853.

Sir,—In this day's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, you give us representations of some statuary lately found in Windsor Great Park, relative to which there are various opinions, and upon which I may perhaps throw some light. In my youthful days I passed a number of years at Windsor; though absent sometimes for three or four months, and once for a whole year; yet I may consider it as having been my home from 1797 until the spring of 1812. At the beginning of this time I was very juvenile, of retired habits, and much given to creeping into a corner to read romances—tales of ruined abbeys and haunted castles were my delight. There was then, as indeed, there is now, a building at the east end of St. George's Chapel, known as Cardinal Wolsey's Tomb-house; at that time it might almost be considered a ruin, the glass of the windows was nearly all broken, some of the stone-work the same, and the beautifully painted ceiling was hanging down in sheets. When I saw this place, it struck me as being the best of all retreats in which to read romances; and I determined, if possible, to effect an entrance. The door was in the passage leading to the Cloisters. I examined it, and found it to be large, old, much out of repair, and fastened with an iron bar; but still somewhat loose; it also opened in the centre. I watched the opportunity when no one was near, and by dint of pushing one side, and pulling the other, I made a shift to squeeze my little body through the space between, and thus obtained an entrance. When in, I found the interior nearly filled with lumber, one part of which was a number of packing-cases, perhaps twenty—it might be more, or less; these were from seven to eight feet long, and about three feet square: some were lying at length on the ground, and some stood up on one end. As you may suppose, I had a longing desire to see what was in them, and, after much effort, I succeeded in removing a board in one of them, which enabled me to see that it contained a large figure of a man. The secret was now revealed—each case contained a statue. After this I passed many hours in the Tomb-house, and read many romances there. True it was I should have been better pleased if the statues had been out of their cases, and ranged round me; but, as that could not be, I contented myself with making all the inquiries I could about them; and was informed that they had been given to her Majesty Queen Charlotte, for the purpose of being set up in the pleasure-grounds at Frogmore, but, it having been found that they were naked, it had been determined not to make that use of them; and, finally, they had been put in the Tomb-house to be out of the way.

Time passed on, and in its lapse I ceased to squeeze myself between the doors of the Tomb-house, and at length the good old George III. ordered the interior to be excavated, and the Royal vault to be constructed. Upon this occasion, no doubt, the statues were removed: I have no recollection of the circumstance—perhaps I was absent at the time. The most probable place to which they would be removed seems to me to have been Cumberland Lodge, in the Great Park; for at that time it was only inhabited by servants, and there they may have remained until George IV. erected his Cottage in the immediate neighbourhood of Cumberland Lodge. This seems to me to be the most probable time for their internment at some distance from the Lodge. One thing may be remarked, it is much more likely to have been done by George III. than by George IV. After all, the statues now found may not be the same with those in the Tomb-house, but if it cannot be shown what became of the latter, I think they may be considered identical.

It appears very strange to me that none of the servants in the Royal household should have any knowledge as to the fact: five-and-twenty or thirty years is not a long vista through which to look back, for my part I see clearly through sixty.

You are at liberty to make any use of the contents of this letter which you may judge proper. Only this, my name must not appear in print.

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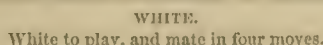
COINCIDENCES.—"Bonaparte and Wellington were born in the same year; and Burns and Hogg, the Scotch poets, were both born on January the 25th; but it is more remarkable that the two greatest dramatic poets of modern Europe, Shakespeare and Cervantes, both died on the same day in the same year—April 23, 1616. It is further remarkable that Shakespeare, like the case of the great Raphael, and of Sobieski, died on the anniversary of his birth."—*Fennell's Shakespeare Repository*, No. 1, a diligently-compiled Miscellany, illustrative of the Life and Genius of our great Dramatic Poet.

FOREIGN POTATOES.—Potatoes are imported into this country duty free, and large imports have been made. In the month ending the 5th of December last, 165,124 cwt. were imported, against 46,011 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1851. In 11 months ending the 5th of December last, the importations reached 455,572 cwt.



LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—  
AMERSHAM BRANCH.

By Mr. GUMSHAW, of York.—A capital Chess manoeuvre.



23. K to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	31. K to K B 4th (c)	Q to K 4th
24. P to Q 4th	P takes P	32. Q to her B 4th	B to K B 2nd
4. B to K B 4th	B to K 2nd	33. Q to K 2nd (d)	P to K B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	34. Q to her R 6th	P to K sq
6. Q K takes P	P to Q B 3rd	35. K to Q 3rd (f)	Q takes P
7. Q to her K 3rd	Q to her K 3rd	36. B takes R (ch)	K takes P
8. B takes K B 1 (ch)	K to B sq	37. R to K sq	Q takes P
9. B takes K	B takes P	38. B takes P	B takes K
10. Q to her B 4th	B takes P	39. Q takes Q K R	B to K B 2nd
11. Q to her K 3rd	P to Q K 4th	40. Q takes Q B P	Q takes Q
12. B to K 3rd	Q to her B 5th	41. K takes Q	B takes P
13. Q to her B 2nd	P to Q K 5th (a)	42. K to Q 3rd	P to Q K 6th
14. Q to her R 4th (b)	B to K B 3rd	43. K to B 2nd	K to B 3rd
15. K K to Q 2nd	B takes Q B P	44. K to his 2nd	B to Q K 8th
16. P takes B	Q takes Q K 1	45. K to Q K 2nd	K to his 4th
17. Castles	P to Q R 4th	46. K to Q 2nd	K to K B 4th
18. K to K B 3rd	B to Q 2d	47. K to his 2nd	P to K 5th
19. R to K B sq	Q to K B 3rd	48. K to his B 2nd	K to his 4th (t)
20. K to K K 5th	Q to K K 3rd	49. P to K K 3rd	K to his B 3rd
21. P to K B 4th	P to K R 3rd	50. K to his 2nd	K to K 4th
22. P to K B 5th	Q to K sq	51. P to K R 3rd	P to K B 5th
23. B to K B 4th (c)	Q to K 2nd (d)	52. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
24. R to Q sq	P to Q 4th	53. K to Q 2nd	K to K 6th
25. K to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	54. K to R 4th	K takes P
26. Q to her B 2nd	P to Q 5th	55. K to B sq	K to K 6th
27. K to K 5th	B to K sq	56. K to B 5th	R to his 7th
28. P to K B 6th (e)	P takes P (f)	57. K to Q 2nd	K to B 6th (m)
29. B takes K R P (ch)	R to K K 2nd	58. K takes P	

And the game was drawn.





ENTERTAINMENT TO THE PATIENTS, AT THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.

## NEW YEAR'S FESTIVAL AT COLNEY HATCH.

ONE of the most interesting features of the non-restraint system of treatment of lunatics is the celebration of periodical festivals, in which the patients are allowed to participate; and such rational recreation, doubtless, in many instances, induces habitual cheerfulness, and thus proves one of the aids by which the moody sufferer is often restored to reason. An entertainment of this description was given to the patients in the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. The numbers of the patients present were—males, 200; females, 327.

Several of the committee of visiting justices and other magistrates of the county, with their friends, and many of the neighbouring gentry with their families, to the number of upwards of 100, were present. The entertainment consisted of a few tableaux, performed by the officers of the establishment, accompanied by music; also, solo singing by several patients; dancing in character, Ethiopian serenading, by attendants and servants, &c. The patients partook of tea, cakes, fruit, and spiced beer; and afterwards danced together. The festival was given in the exer-

cising-hall of the institution; the room was gaily decorated with flags, and a temporary theatre was built for the occasion, these preparations being entirely the work of the officers and patients. The cost of the whole, including refreshments, did not exceed £30.

## NEW COINAGE FOR CAMBOJA.

BIRMINGHAM bids fair to mint money for all the world; and we have now to add to its long list the kingdom of Camboja, for which the specimen here Engraved has lately been executed. The Sovereign of that country, a short time since, sent an order to Messrs. W. P. Hammond and Co., London, per Sir J. José d'Almeida and Sons, of Singapore, for the manufacture at Birmingham of a complete set of coining machinery, intended to constitute the Royal Mint of Camboja; and the accompanying illustration is taken from proof impressions of the dies; the entire die being sunk in exact imitation of ivory copies designed by native artists, and forwarded for this purpose by his Majesty of Camboja. On the obverse of the coin is the image of the Malay cock, which appears to re-

joice in the possession of only one leg. The cock is the heraldic emblem of the Malays, and constitutes the supporters to the Royal arms of Camboja.

The reverse of the coin represents the entrance to one of the principal religious temples of the country; and, in conjunction with the cock, is emblematical of civil and religious supremacy.

This coinage is remarkable, chiefly as being, we believe, the first ever executed in Europe by order of any Sovereign in the China Seas; and is interesting as evidencing the progress of civilisation in those parts of the world, as well as showing a disposition on the part of this Malayo-Chinese nation to admit the superiority of Europeans in the arts; and to concede, though possibly unwillingly, the fact that the "Fangqui" or "white-devil" nation, as our Celestial brethren complacently term us, are, after all, not altogether the barbarians they once thought us.

The kingdom of Camboja is situated between the two more powerful states of Siam and Cochin China, the rulers of which countries have, in accordance with the most approved Oriental fashion, availed themselves, at various times during the past century, of the comparatively weak Government of Camboja to appropriate large slices of that country. This course, which is perhaps not without its counterpart in Europe, has deprived the Cambojan monarch of the greater portion of his former



NEW COINAGE FOR CAMBOJA.

sea-coast possessions; leaving him still, however, the mouths of the magnificent river, the "Mackhaun," equal in size to the Danube, and flowing through one of the finest plains in the world. The capital of Camboja is Kongpoor, computed to contain half a million of inhabitants.

Camboja is only separated from the Burman territories (the seat of our present hostilities) by the kingdom of Siam; and being situated about midway between Rangoon and Canton, is destined, possibly, to become of much greater political importance than at present.

## OFFICIAL SEAL FOR THE VICE-KING OF SIAM.

THIS is another instance of the employment of British art for official purposes in the East; the accompanying illustration representing the impression of a new Seal lately manufactured by Mr. P. G. Dodd, of 79, Cornhill, for the Second or Vice-King of Siam. The coat of arms has on either side standard supporters, each representing seven distinct tiers of umbrellas; and the middle part, or shield, is composed of a native hair-pin on top, next a small vase, a larger vase, and a stand. The Siamese denote their rank by trifles: for instance, the addition of fringe to the umbrellas would be anti-Royal.

The arms are cut on a pure specimen of yellow amethyst, and set in elaborately wrought massive standard gold scroll-work, surmounted by two shifting handles; the principle handle is formed of a choice specimen of faceted cairn-gorram; the other, of carved ivory. This jewel seal cost seventy guineas, complete; and the same manufacturer has executed a ring of similar excellence, for the finger of the King.



OFFICIAL SEAL FOR THE VICE-KING OF SIAM.



LANDSLIP UPON THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY, BETWEEN DAWLISH AND TEIGNMOUTH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF LORD HARDINGE.

THIS noble group of sculpture is the work of Mr. J. H. Foley; and is the result of a subscription raised in India, and commenced shortly after the battle of the Sutlej; to commemorate the gallant services of Lord Viscount Hardinge in those important actions, and his Lordship's able government of our Indian Empire. The height of the statue is 13 feet 4 inches. We understand it is intended to be erected upon a pedestal of red granite, 10 feet high; thus making the height of the entire group 23 feet 4 inches.

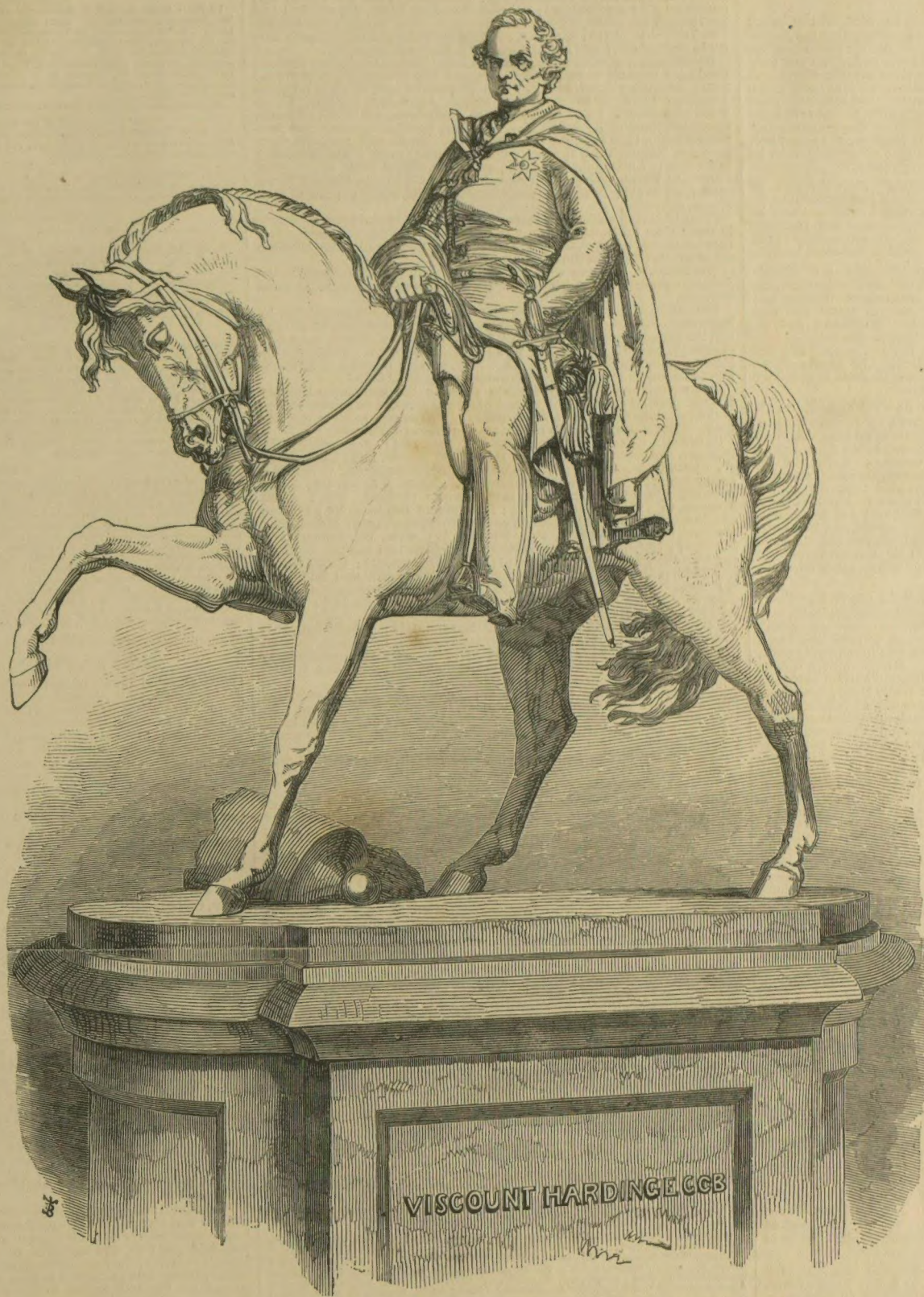
Mr. Foley has modelled the horse from Lord Hardinge's favourite Arab, "Meanee," which bore his Lordship through all his Indian battles, and escaped unhurt, with the exception of a slight skin-wound in the chest, occasioned by a shot. The animal is still full of fire, and the sculptor has sought, in his design, to express the characteristic eagerness for action in this noble war-horse.

## ATHENS.

THE city of Athens, towards the close of last October, was the scene of a violent hurricane; and among its devastating effects was the unroofing of the British Chapel, the following details of which will be read with interest, more especially by "the many travellers who have witnessed the toleration of the Greeks in allowing our services to be performed with bell rung and open doors, and the many who have for years seen the exact and uninterrupted discharge of the duties of the British chaplain," by whom the following particulars of the storm have been communicated to a friend in London:—

On the 26th October there occurred in this city a storm of wind and rain, increasing to a gale at nine P.M., and to a hurricane from ten to half-past eleven. The streets of Athens presented the next morning a scene of desolation, being strewn with branches of trees, tiles, glass, sign-boards, cornices, &c. Upon repairing to our church (which I knew was exposed to the southerly gale) I found a deplorable state of things: the whole of the roof of the south-west side, and great part of that on the north-east, had been torn off, the windows broken, and the few trees we had round it torn up by the roots. Inside, of course, desolation reigned. A river of water was running down the pulpit steps, the font half full of rain water, sand, &c.; the damage done to the church alone being estimated at several thousand drachmas. Panaghi, however, at the risk of a broken head, had gone early to the church, and remained there till midnight, and by his exertions the furniture was in a great measure preserved, as were also the books.

The Chapel, which has been thus desolated, is the small building, with a bell-tower, shown in the right side of the accompanying View of the city, from a calotype taken shortly before the late storm. We hope that the publication of the above details may induce our



STATUE OF VISCOUNT HARDINGE, BY J. H. FOLEY.

countrymen, by a small subscription, "to restore a sacred edifice where all the objects for which it has been erected have been carried out with a zeal and a discretion which does honour to all those concerned."

The writer of the above letter continues:—

Two of the columns of the Erechtheum on the west side have also fallen, and are broken in pieces. The two beautiful Cypresses, one by the Tower of the Winds, the other by the mosque in the Agora, are down; one of them snapped in two, ten feet from the ground. There was immense damage done to the Palace-garden, where all the large trees are down; the interior of the Palace greatly injured on the south side. (The Royal Palace is the extensive building nearly in the centre of the accompanying View). The large trees in the square, opposite the British Minister's, all blown down. At the Piræus upwards of sixty caiques and boats are utterly destroyed. Two large merchant ships laden with corn are lost, and the *Amelia* corvette is wrecked on Salamis, having on board the families of several officers, including thirty-six women, and among them Rosa Botzaris, now Madame Caradjá. Two men were lost, but all the women were saved.

The fall of one of the columns of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius is then described. Of this catastrophe we have been favoured with the following account by an eye-witness, communicated to our Journal by Mr. W. H. Bellot, F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon Royal Cheshire Militia:—

On the night of the 26th of October the centre pillar of the three which formed a part of the inner south peristyle of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, at Athens, was thrown down by a gale from the south-east. The column fell due north, and lies prostrate, the drums (the sections of the shaft) preserving nearly their relative positions, although separated. The lowest drum retains its situation on the base; the base and it being both inclined to the north, at an angle of, perhaps 45 degrees. The fallen pieces lie horizontally, and nearly touch each other, like bricks arranged to knock each other down in their fall. The upper half of the capital, with its Corinthian volutes, is completely capsized. The square marble base of the column rested upon two square courses of coarse lime-stone, two feet thick each course. The soil or earth giving way under the north side of the pillar, the course broke across from east to west; and when the column was inclined at a certain angle, the second drum (or section) slipped off the first or lowest, carrying with it all the upper column in one piece. The column fell at a right angle to the long diameter of the Temple, which lies east and west. The drums were each connected by two small iron bars, five inches long and an inch and a half square, fitted with lead into the marble, so as to prevent the oxidation of the iron discolouring the marble. These bars are either drawn from their sockets or broken across. The centres of the planes of the drums are left rough, and some have a square hole cut, which, perhaps, was for an iron bar. The iron bars used are placed near the circumference, opposite each other, in the line of a diameter of the circle. The pillar is capable of being re-erected.

THOMAS BELLLOT, F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon, Royal Navy



ATHENS.—FROM A RECENT CALOTYPE.



## LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

**NEW RULES.**—Lord Campbell, on taking his seat on the bench on Tuesday, said that he had the satisfaction to announce that the Judges had this day signed a body of new rules for regulating the practice of the three superior courts of common law in Westminster-hall. The new body of rules would be equally applicable to all the three superior courts, and were intended to establish a uniformity of practice, so far, at least, as the Judges had the power in themselves to establish it. Yet before the rules they had agreed to could come into operation they must be laid before the two Houses of Parliament, and on the expiration of three months they would, unless disapproved of by either House of Parliament, become law, and come into actual operation; and he hoped that they would then be found materially to improve the administration of justice.

**THE LAW OF DIVORCE.**—A very important measure will be introduced in the House of Lords on the re-assembling of Parliament, by Lord Brougham, by which the present tedious system of divorce will be abolished, and a new statute framed, doing away entirely with the enormous fees which are now paid. By the new law, the proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court, and also the action at law, will be dispensed with.

**THE QUART AND PINT BOTTLE QUESTION.**—At the Brentford Petty Sessions, Bayliss, of the Railway Hotel, at Twickenham, appeared to answer an information laid by the Inspector of Weights and Measures for selling a certain quantity of beer in quart and pint bottles which were not of the imperial measure. The Bench said, as hundreds of people with their eyes wide open were in the habit of purchasing these bottles, well knowing that they did not contain the full measure, they should not convict the defendant. The agents of the brewers who supplied the publicans were the parties in fault if any, and therefore the present information must be dismissed.

**MARYLEBONE.**—William Clarke, of the Jew's-Harp, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, has been fined £2 and costs, for keeping a disorderly house. The case excited a considerable degree of interest, inasmuch as it involved the question as to the legality of licensed victuallers having judge and jury clubs at their houses on Sunday evenings. Kelly, 34 S, deposed that at eight o'clock in the evening of Sunday, December the 26th, he went in plain clothes to defendant's house, and paid twopenny for admission to a judge and jury club, which was held upstairs. He there found about two hundred persons—men, women, and children; and in the centre of the room was a raised platform, so as to give a good idea of a court of law. Mr. Long considered that the exhibition itself was calculated to bring the administration of justice into contempt; but, apart from all considerations of that nature, the holding of such meetings on a Sabbath evening was highly reprehensible.

**CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AND ROBBERY.**—At Lambeth police-office, last week, Henry Goodshell Johnson, a military-looking man, well known in disreputable localities as "Captain" Johnson, was charged with conspiring with others, not in custody, to cheat and defraud Mrs. Sarah Stewart of railway shares worth £1000, and with stealing two gold seals, a diamond ring, and other articles, her property. Mrs. Stewart, a widow, let part of her house at Islington, furnished; Johnson applied to see the apartments; he gave a reference to the Prince of Wales Hotel, Air-street; there, a woman, supposed to be the hostess, gave him an excellent character; Mrs. Stewart was deceived, and accepted the man as a lodger. Johnson pretended that he was a nephew of Lord Palmerston, and showed a letter which he said he had received from his uncle. The rogue was so plausible that he obtained considerable influence over his landlady; he even offered to marry her, which she treated as a joke. However, as he was short of money for a time, she lent him, by instalments, £180. He advised her to sell her railway shares, as he could put her in a way to make better use of the money—bring it into a "focus," so that she might more easily calculate her income. The confiding landlady was weak enough to give him authority to sell the shares; and he was to deposit the proceeds in the London and Westminster Bank; instead of doing so, he kept possession of the money, and by a trick managed to carry off his property from Mrs. Stewart's house, and some of hers to. He wrote a note, saying he was gone to Brussels. He was discovered at Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, living with a woman, supposed to be his wife, in grand style. The police had their suspicions excited by his changing a great many fifty-pound notes in the neighbourhood. Under examination, Johnson treated the matter very coolly. On the re-examination on Wednesday last further evidence corroborated the charge, with this singular additional one:—Mr. John Howard, of Bideham, near Bedford, said that, in 1845, the prisoner took a house belonging to him at Bedford, representing himself to be the son of a Capt. Johnson, who had lived at Bedford some years before, and his story was believed. Having been a great favourite in the place, the prisoner got into excellent society, and, without having paid a single crown to a single soul, he managed to fleece the tradesmen in the town to the tune of upwards of £700. On one occasion the prisoner did him (Mr. Howard) the honour of paying him a visit, and, swaggering into his counting-house, told him he should make him his banker (laughter, in which the prisoner joined); and, by his specious manner, managed to do him out of £80, besides his rent. Mr. Elliott expressed it to be his intention to send the prisoner for trial on the charge of Mrs. Stewart; and if the representations of Mr. Howard should be borne out by evidence, he should commit him on these charges also; and, therefore, remanded him for a future day, to have the evidence taken in proper order. The prisoner seemed much surprised and chafed, and was removed.

A robbery, to the extent of £700, was committed on Friday, the 7th, in the house of Mr. Prince, a fancy bazaar-keeper, Beckford-row, Walworth-road, consisting of watches, jewellery, &c. A man, named Frederick Butler, has since been examined and remanded, on suspicion of being concerned in it.

**FORGERIES IN THE CORN TRADE.**—During the last few days a case of great magnitude has been brought to light. Robert Ferdinand Pries, of Grove-road, Brixton, has been examined on a charge of uttering forged bills of lading, by which he obtained £18,000, and other amounts, in all £35,000. The evidence was very clear, and, among other things, was a letter to his wife, in which he "expressed his sorrow for having deceived his wife, called upon her to look with care to their children, and intimated that it was his intention to put an end to himself." This letter was afterwards burned. Pries, however, took another course, and was arrested at the North-Western Railway at nine o'clock, just as the train was about to start. When stopped, the officer demanded his property, and the prisoner gave up a carpet-bag, containing new clothes, and also a canvas bag, containing £101 11s. 9d.. The prisoner was remanded. On this important matter the papers of Tuesday state:—"The failure of Messrs. Collman and Stollerfoht, with liabilities to the amount of £300,000 and £400,000, has been announced on 'Change.' Their suspension has arisen in consequence of heavy losses sustained by advances on what have proved to be forged securities."

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The late advance in the rates of discount by the Bank Directors, though viewed as a precautionary measure, had considerable influence upon the Consol Market in the early part of the week, especially as it was stated in some quarters that a further rise would take place in them. The national securities, consequently, fluctuated to some extent; but they steadily recovered themselves on Thursday afternoon, when it became known that the "Parliament" had broken up without any increase in discounts being agreed upon. A portion of the speculative body have contended that great injury will be inflicted upon the trade and commerce of the country from the recent division of the Directors; but surely they must be aware that our trade with the Continent is so much against us, that it promises to absorb a very large portion of our bullion. A decrease in the stock of five or six millions would lead to much higher discount quotations, and inevitably check our present onward progress as a nation.

The Board of Trade returns for the month, ending on the 5th ult., show an increase in the total shipments of British-manufactured goods of £914,478. During the eleven months of last year, the exports were valued at £65,349,798, against £63,314,272 in the same period in 1852—showing an increase of £2,035,526.

Several parcels of stock for the reduction of the National Debt have been purchased above par. On Monday, Bank Stock was 224½. The Three per Cent Reduced marked 101½; the Three per Cent Consols, 100½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Consols, 104½; Consols for Account being 100½. Long Annuities, 1860, were 6½; India Bonds, 79s.; and Exchequer Bills, 67s. to 70s. premium. The market on Tuesday and Wednesday was very flat, and prices tended downwards—the Three per Cent Consols having gone down to 100 for Money. Numerous fluctuations took place in the quotations on Thursday, from causes already explained. The Three per Cent Consols opened heavily, at 99½; but they subsequently recovered to 100½, rather buyers. The Three per Cent Reduced were 100½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Consols, 104½; and Consols for Account, 99½ to 100½. For the 18th inst., Consols were 99½. India Stock was 27½ to 27¼. India Bonds marked 77 7/8, and Exchequer Bills, 67s. to 70s. premium. South Sea Stock marked 110½.

In addition to the Australian supply of gold, £334,000 has been reported from Mexico, the West Indies, &c., and 104,000 dollars from New York. The shipments to the Continent have been on the increase. Large amounts of paper, first-class, have been discounted by the Bank of England, this week, at its minimum rate—viz., two-and-a-half per cent per annum. In Lombard-street, good paper is done at two-and-a-quarter to two-and-three-quarters per cent.

Although 48,000 dollars have come to hand on account of the Mexican Dividends, that stock has ruled heavy. All other foreign securities have met a very inactive market, and prices have not been supported. Turkish Loan has been done at ½ to ¾ premium; and Swedish, ½ discount. On Thursday, Brazilian Bonds, Small, were 103; Grenada Deferred, 12½ to

12½; Mexican Three per Cent Consols, 23½; Peruvian Six per Cent, 109½; Ditto, Three per Cent Deferred, 64½; Portuguese Four per Cent, 40½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 95; Spanish Three per Cent, 4½ ex div.; and Dutch Four per Cent, 98½. Bargains have been concluded in Danish, Five per Cent, at 108; Ecuador, 5½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent 104 to 103½ ex div.; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 66½.

Miscellaneous Shares have been tolerably firm. Australian Agricultural have been 255 to 265; Peel River Land and Mineral, 9½ to 10 prem.; South Australian Land, 64 to 66; Van Diemen's Land, 19 to 21; British American Land, 56 to 60; North British Australian, 1 prem.; Union Bank of Australia, 72½ to 73½; Bank of Australasia, 82½ to 83½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 2½ to 3½ prem.; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 1½ to 2 prem.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1½ to 2½; Great Nugget Vein, 4½ prem.; Port Phillip, 1½ prem.; Australasian, 4 to 5 prem.; Australian, 2 prem.; Australian Royal Mail, 4½; Crystal Palace, 5½; Eastern Steam, 3½; General Steam, 20½ to 29½; General Screw Steam, 50½ to 51½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 90½ to 89; Royal Mail Steam, 80½ to 81½.

From the latest exchanges, we perceive that gold is 0.58 per cent dearer in Paris than in London; and 0.41 dearer at Hamburg than here. It is cheaper by 0.42 per cent at New York than in London; but the profit on shipments is trifling in the extreme.

The failure of Collman and Stollerfoht—a firm largely engaged in the foreign corn trade—has been productive of much uneasiness in some quarters.

The last weekly statement of the Bank of England is distinguished by important changes. In the issue department the notes decreased £57,920, and the amount reserved in the "till" being lessened £285,925; the active circulation payable on demand was larger by £282,005. The bullion in both departments amounted to £20,527,662, being a decrease of £221,528. Private securities continue large, the amount being £15,875,756.

Numerous fluctuations have taken place in the market for Railway Shares. Parties buying and selling have, of course, been greatly guided in their operations by the value of money. The traffic receipts are still good. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen, 30½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 105½; Caledonian, 67; Eastern Counties, 13½; Eastern Union, 10; Ditto, B and C, 7½; East Lancashire, 75; Great Northern Stock, 79½; Ditto, A Stock, 40½; Ditto, B Stock, 120½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 105½; Great Western, 92½; Leeds Northern, 16½; London and Brighton, 107; London and North-Western, 123½; London and South-Western, 91½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29½; Midland, 79; ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 47; North British, 38; North Staffordshire, 13½; Scottish Midland, 63; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 67; South-Eastern, 81½; South Wales, 38; Thames Haven, Dock, and Railway, 24; Waterford and Kilkenny, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 71; ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 9½.

**LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—East Lincolnshire, 149½; Lowestoft, 15½; South Staffordshire, 9.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Bristol and Exeter, 110½; Caledonian, 106; Eastern Counties Six per Cent, 14½; Great Northern, 127; Great Western (Four-and-a-Half per Cent), 100½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 13½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 151½; Norfolk Extension, 22½; North British, 101; South-Eastern, 26.

**FOREIGN.**—Dijon and Erquelines, 6½; East Indian, 2½; Great Indian Peninsula, 7½; Grand Junction of France, 7½; Northern of France, 3½; Paris and Lyons, 25½; Paris and Strasbourg, 30½; Quebec and Richmond, 3; Rouen and Havre, 20½; Sambre and Meuse, 9½; Western of France, 18½.

Gold Mining Shares have given way to some extent, with a heavy market. Agua Fria, 1½; Anglo-Californian, 1½; Ave Maria, 1½; Port Phillip, 2½; West Grenada, 1½; West Mariposa, 1½.

**FRIDAY EVENING.**—Consols have been exceedingly flat to-day, at barely yesterday's decline. The unfavourable advices from Paris, and the continuous shipments of bullion to the Continent, are the leading causes of the present depression in our Market. The Three per Cent have been done at 99½; Three per Cent Reduced, 100½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 103½ to 104½; and Consols for Account, 99½. In the Unfunded Debt very little is doing. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are heavy.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).**—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to our market coastwise have been very moderate, viz., 2010 quarters, chiefly from Essex and Kent. Fresh up to-day the supply by land carriage was small; hence the show of samples of both red and white was trifling. Selected qualities were scarce, and quite as dear as on Monday; but low and middling kinds sold slowly, at barely late rates. A few parcels changed hands for forward delivery. Only 1200 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand this week. There was rather more inquiry for good heavy parcels, at full currencies. All other kinds were held at previous rates. In floating cargoes rather more business was doing. We were very scantily supplied with both English and foreign barley. Fine malting parcels were fully 1s. per quarter dearer than last week; and there was rather more doing in grinding and distilling sorts. Malt—the supply of which was very moderate—sold slowly, at late figures. The amount of business done in oats was trifling, owing to the want of supply. Prices were firmly supported in every instance. In beans, peas, and flour no change took place.

**GRAIN.**—English: wheat, 3010; barley, 1220; malt, 1000; oats, 250; flour, 930. Foreign: wheat, 1280; flour, 1310 sacks, 2½ barrels.

**English.**—Wheat, Kent, red, 48s. to 53s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 42s.; ditto, white, 44s. to 57s.; rye, 29s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 28s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 27s. to 29s.; malting ditto, 33s. to 36s.; London and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 58s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 61s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 21s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 22s.; tick beans, new, 34s. to 36s.; ditto, old, 36s. to 38s.; grey peas, 31s. to 35s.; mangle, 31s. to 36s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; bolters, 37s. to 40s. per quarter. Town made flour, 41s. to 46s.; Suffolk, 33s. to 36s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s. to 37s. per 280 lbs. Foreign: American flour, 23s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 34s. to 38s. per sack.

**Seeds.**—Rape-seed is held for more money, with a good inquiry. Linseed and cakes are quite as dear as last week. In the value of other articles we have no change to notice.

**Linseed.**—English, sowing, 50s. to 51s.; Baltic, crushing, 49s. to 48s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s. to 52s.; humped, 37s. to 41s. per quarter; Coriander, 9s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 9s.; white, ditto, 7s. to 10s.; and tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel. English rape-seed new, 42s. to 44s. per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 49s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.; ditto, foreign, 48s. 10s. to 51s. 10s. per ton. Rape-cakes, 44s. 10s. to 45s. 10s. per ton. Canary, 38s. to 42s. per quarter.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 8½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

**Imperial Wheat.**—Wheat, 46s.; barley, 29s. 8d.; oats, 18s. 6d.; rye, 29s. 1d.; beans, 32s. 5d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 44s. 3d.; barley, 29s. 9d.; oats, 18s. 6d.; rye, 29s. 2d.; beans, 32s. 5d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

**Tar.**—The show of samples of the private market continues good, yet a full average business is doing in most kinds of tar, at full quotations. Common sound conifer is selling at from 10½d. to 10½d. per lb.

**Sugar.**—West India qualities have mostly sold at full rates of currencies; but Bengal and Mauritius have given way 6d. per cwt., owing to the large supplies brought forward by the importers. Fine yellow Barbadoes, 6d. to 40s. 6d.; middling to good, 35s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; crystallised Demerara, 40s. to 41s. 6d.; fine yellow Mauritius, 37s. to 39s. 6d.; middling to good, 34s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; middling to fine brown, 31s. to 33s. 6d.; brown Mauritius, 28s. to 29s.; middling yellow, 29s. 6d. to 31s.; fine white Benares, 29s. to 40s.; fine grainy yellow, 29s. to 41s. per cwt. Refined goods steady, at 45s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. per cwt. Crushed firm. Yellow Havannah, in bond, is weak, 21s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt.

**Coffee.**—Our market is by no means active; nevertheless, the quotations are steadily supported. Good ordinary native Ceylon is selling at 47s. to 48s.; good plantation, 50s. to 60s.; low to middling, 51s. to 58s.; per berry, 64s. per cwt.

**Rice.**—The transactions are wholly confined to immediate wants. Paddy Madras has sold at from 10s. to 10½d. per cwt.

**Fruit.**—All kinds are very slow in sale, at last week's currency.

**Provisions.**—The demand for all descriptions of butter has become active, and prices have advanced 2s. to 4s. per cwt. Bacon is 2s. dearer, Hambro' having realised 50s. to 52s. Lard has improved in value 1s. to 2s. 1s. bladdered. 68s. to 70s.; kegs, 62s. to 64s. per cwt. Pork, scores, at 47 per cwt. Beef and mutton, at 46s. to 48s. 6d. on the spot. The nearest quotation for forward delivery is 46s. Town tallow 46s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 7d. per 8 lbs.

**Oils.**—Linseed oil is in good request, at from 20s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. per cwt. All other oils are active, and somewhat dearer.

**Spirits.**—Rum continues to move off freely, on higher terms. Proof Leewards, 1s. 11d. to 2s.; East India, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.; and Havannah, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon. Brandy steady, and dearer. Geneva, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 11d. per gallon.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £2 15s. to £4 15s.; clover ditto, £3 15s. to £5; and straw 21s. to 41s. per load. Trade steady.

**Wool.**—English parcels have advanced ½d. per lb. In foreign and colonial qualities next to nothing is doing.

**Potatoes.**—Fine samples are scarce, and quoted at 120s. to 140s. per ton. Other kinds are plentiful, and in very moderate request. The imports from the Continent are about 1000 tons weekly.

**Hops (Friday).**—Our market continues to be very moderately supplied with all new hops, in which a fair average business is doing, at full prices;—Mid and East Kent pockets, 90s. to 100s.; West of Kent ditto, 85s. to 108s.; Sussex ditto, 85s. to 105s. per cwt.

**Curls (Friday).**—Hastings's Hartley, 18s. 9d.; South's West Hartley, 18s. 9d.; Kellie, 21s.; South Hartlepool, 21s.; Cowpen Hartley, 18s. 9d.; Sidney's Hartley, 18s. 9d.; Victoria Steam, 10s. 6d. per ton.

**Southfield (Friday).**—To day's market was very scantily supplied with beasts both as to number and quality. For all kinds the demand ruled steady, at fully Monday's advance in the quotations, and a good clearance was effected. The supply of sheep was very limited. The sale for that description of stock was firm, but we have no further advance to notice in prices. Although the number of calves was somewhat extensive for the time of year, the veal trade was steady, at extreme rates. There was rather more inquiry for pigs, at full currencies. Milch cows moved off slowly, at from 14 10s. to 15s. each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; second quality shire, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; prime South Down ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime South Down ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; large hogs, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; suckling calves, 20s. to 24s.; and quarter old store pigs, 19s. to 23s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 610; cows, 120; sheep, 3850; calves, 560; pigs, 550. Foreign: Beasts, 190; sheep, 500; calves, 247.

**Newgate and Lendallhall (Friday).**—The supplies were very extensive, yet the demand ruled steady at full prices.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcasses:—Inferior beef, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; middling ditto, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; prime large beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; large pork, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 4d.; small pork, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; veal, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; small pork, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

## BANKRUPTS.

W. H. RAWLINGS, Harpur-street, Red Lion-square, builder. E. BOOBY, East Coker, Somersetshire.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. PRINGLE, Edinburgh, draper. A. DEWAR, Glasgow, wine and spirit dealer. J. LEVAN Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet. W. OHR and CO., Glasgow, warehousemen.

## FRIDAY, JAN. 14.

## WAR-OFFICE, JANUARY 14.

1st Foot: Asst.-Surg. T. K. Blin to be Asst.-Surg. 5th: Lieut. J. W. D. Adair to be Lieutenant, vice Bennett. 20th: Lieut. G. Bennett to be Lieutenant, vice Adair. Lieut. J. F. De Carteret to be Lieutenant, vice Savage. 21st: Lieut. Hon. E. C. M. Massey to be Captain, vice Pedder; Ensign R. P. Gould to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. E. Massey; Ensign W. G. H. T. Fairfax to be Ensign, vice Gould; Asst.-Surg. J. Meane to be Asst.-Surg. 44th: Ensign J. A. Fane to be Lieutenant, vice Sir A. H. Dillon, Bart. 74th: Asst.-Surg. W. Lapsley to be Asst.-Surg. vice Robinson. 84th: Asst.-Surg. A. F. Bartley to be Asst.-Surg. 92nd: Ensign J. A. McDonald to be Lieutenant, vice Miller.

3rd West India Regiment.—Lieut. W. Savage to be Lieutenant, vice De Carteret.

## OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, JAN. 13.

Ordinance Medical Department.—Surgeon Denmy to be Senior Surgeon, vice Richardson; Assistant-Surgeon Elliott to be Surgeon, vice Denmy; Temporary Assistant-Surgeon Wright to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Elliott.

## BANKRUPTS.

G. B. COSTERTON, Great Yarmouth, merchant. J. PETRIE, Plymouth and Devonport, contractor. H. JAMES and T. G. HARDIE, Newport, Mounmouthshire, builders. J. LOCKYER, Clerkenwell-green, and St. John's-square, metal tool, steel and iron warehouseman.

## BIRTHS.

On the 26th December last, the wife of W. Fretwell Hoyle, Esq., of Ferham-house, York-shire, of a son.—On the 4th inst., at Rishy, near Bury St. Edmunds, Dr. Viscount Drumlanrig, prematurely, of a son, who survived only a few hours.—On the 9th inst., at Hampton Court Palace, the Hon. Mrs. Bradshaw, of a daughter.—On the 10th inst., at Kington, Leicester, the wife of the Hon. Mrs. Bradshaw, of a daughter.—On the 5th inst., at Kirby Parsonage, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Gray, of a son.—On the 11th inst., at Exeter, the wife of Nicholas Littleton, Esq., surgeon, R.N., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On Saturday morning last, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., to Miss Rosetta Wheeler Cuffe, daughter of Sir W. Cuffe, Bart., of Lyroth, Kilkenny, and niece of the late Earl of Mayo.—On the 4th inst., at Rishy, near Bury St. Edmunds, Robert Woodhouse, Esq., of Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, to Ellen Hurry, daughter of the Rev. S. H. Alderson, and niece of the Hon. Mr. Baron Alderson.—On the 22nd November, at Meeran Meer, Lahore, Major J. S. Paton, Bengal N.I., Quartermaster-General, to Wilhelmina Jane, daughter of Brigadier Sir James Tennant, K.C.B.—On the 8th inst., at Ripley, Surrey, the Rev. Charles Marshall, Vicar of St. Bride's, London, to Sarah Elizabeth Harrison, of Ripley-court, Surrey.—On the 6th inst., at the British Embassy, Brussels, by the Rev. W. Drury, the Rev. C. P. Keogh, Chaplain, at Brussels, to Louisa, youngest daughter of A. Peterson, Esq., of Brussels and Rochefort, in the Ardennes, Belgium.

## DEATHS.

On the 21st October last, at Grand Cay, Turk's Island, West Indies, of yellow fever, Lieut. Henry Kelham, R.N., of H.M.S. Scorpion, aged 24 years, youngest son of Robert Kelham Kelham, Esq., of Bleasby Hall, Notts.—On the 10th inst., at No. 8, St. Albans-terrace, Kensington-road, Mr. Rodrick Beach, late of Inverness, in the 67th year of his age.—On the 4th inst., James Bealey, Esq., of Walpole-street, Chelsea, in his 80th year, late a senior clerk in the Navy Pay-office, Somerset House.—Jan. 2, in Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, Miss MacLeod, eldest daughter of the late Col. MacLeod, of Colbeck.—Jan. 3, in the Cloisters, Westminster, Thomas Packer, aged 91, daughter of Christopher Packer, M.D., formerly of Canterbury.—Jan. 4, at Cheltenham, the Rev. C. B. Cooke, of Barbourne and Norgrove, Worcester-shire.—On Sunday morning last, at his residence, Hazel, Guernsey, Thomas Carey, Esq., eldest son of the late Isaac Carey, Esq., in the 73rd year of his age.—At Brighton, Major-General Bradshaw, K.C.B., late of the 1st Life Guards, in his 85th year.—At Dawlish, Lieut. General George Meyrick, aged 85.—On the 10th inst., at Oxenford Castle, the Right Hon. General John Earl of Stair, K.T., in the 82nd year of his age.

## MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Or the personal history of this powerful writer, who has achieved a reputation entitling her to rank with the author of "Robinson Crusoe." It is natural that her many thousand readers should be anxious to be informed. Her work has been characterised as the book of two hemispheres; reprinted more than twenty times within a few months, spread in hundreds of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic, and occupying the minds and tongues of men more than any other book of the times. Of the mind which has developed a work so fitted to "enlarge the thoughts and set the soul on fire," it is important to know something; while it must be interesting to trace the circumstances which have led to the production of this literary and social phenomenon of the age.

Mrs. Stowe's family is stated to be more widely and favourably known than almost any other in the United States. The Beechers are twelve in number: nine are authors, known to the reading and religious public of the United States, by reviews, essays, sermons, orations, debates, and discourses on a great variety of subjects. Before the publication of Mrs. Stowe's last book, her celebrity was scarcely equal to that of her maiden sister, Catherine, whose activity in the cause of education has won her very general esteem.

Harriet Beecher was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, about the year 1812. Her father, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, late pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, Ohio, is in his seventy-eighth year. After the removal of her family to Boston, she enjoyed the best educational advantages of that city; and from the age of fifteen till her marriage was associated with her sister in the cares of a large female seminary. When their father went west, the sisters accompanied him, and opened a similar institution—Lane Seminary, in Cincinnati. Mrs. Stowe's home for eighteen years. When about twenty-one years of age, she married the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, one of the most distinguished ecclesiastical Americans in America. Mrs. Stowe's married life has been of that equable happiness so common in the families of American clergymen. She has been blessed with a numerous offspring, of whom five are still living. Much of her time has been devoted to the education of her children; but she found leisure to contribute occasionally tales and *nouvelles* to the magazines and newspapers. Her writings were of a high character, and became at once popular: a small portion are comprised in a volume entitled "The Mayflower," published in 1849. This part of Mrs. Stowe's life, spent in literary pleasures, family joys and cares, and the society of pious and intelligent persons, was, however, soon doomed to be darkened by the baleful shadow of slavery.

The great Presbyterian establishment of Lane Seminary had, by the number and reputation of its professors, drawn together several hundred intelligent students from all parts of the United States; when the French Revolution of 1830, the agitation in England for Reform and against Colonial Slavery, the fine and imprisonment by American courts of justice of the citizens who had dared to attack the slave-trade carried on under the federal flag, had begun to direct the attention of a few American philanthropists to the evils of slavery, in the attempt to extinguish which, colonisation was considered to have signally failed. These were the views of the Abolition Convention, which met at Philadelphia in 1833, and



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PECKHAM, SURREY, for Business and Professional pursuits,  
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Prospectuses, &c., may be had on application to the principal, J. Yeats,  
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B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

**THE GORGET, Self-Adjusting Shirt,** with  
Elastic Wristband. Six for 42s. Directions for Self-measure-  
ment, see "Household Words," "Household," "Gleaner's Jour-  
nal," or forwarded free on application. References: G. & J. P. CO.,

**THE SWEET GOLDING HOP**, an evening beverage, equal to the finest Ales, without the debilitating effects, beautiful tonic, recommended to Invalids and the Public, Packets, 4s. per Doz. Company's Depot, 67, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Wanted—Travellers taking journeys, 11 worth sent to any part of England, carriage paid. Grocers supplied.

**THE LADIES' WINTER JACKET**, either for Riding or Driving.—This Jacket is made to fit the body per-

underneath; price Two Guinea. Pattern of material, a drawing of the Jacket, and directions for Self-measurement, sent on application to W. FORD, Habitmaker, &c., to her Majesty, 10, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London. W. F. also recommends his Riding Double-Milled Cloth Habit-skirts, for winter wear, 58s. Ladies' Waterproof Cloth Walking or Driving Capes kept in great variety.

**SILKS and EVENING DRESSES** (patterns sent free to any part of the Kingdom.)

1-wide Glacé Silk	2-wide Glacé Silk	3-wide Glacé Silk	4-wide Glacé Silk	5-wide Glacé Silk	6-wide Glacé Silk	7-wide Glacé Silk	8-wide Glacé Silk	9-wide Glacé Silk	10-wide Glacé Silk	11-wide Glacé Silk	12-wide Glacé Silk	13-wide Glacé Silk	14-wide Glacé Silk	15-wide Glacé Silk	16-wide Glacé Silk	17-wide Glacé Silk	18-wide Glacé Silk	19-wide Glacé Silk	20-wide Glacé Silk	21-wide Glacé Silk	22-wide Glacé Silk	23-wide Glacé Silk	24-wide Glacé Silk	25-wide Glacé Silk	26-wide Glacé Silk	27-wide Glacé Silk	28-wide Glacé Silk	29-wide Glacé Silk	30-wide Glacé Silk	31-wide Glacé Silk	32-wide Glacé Silk	33-wide Glacé Silk	34-wide Glacé Silk	35-wide Glacé Silk	36-wide Glacé Silk	37-wide Glacé Silk	38-wide Glacé Silk	39-wide Glacé Silk	40-wide Glacé Silk	41-wide Glacé Silk	42-wide Glacé Silk	43-wide Glacé Silk	44-wide Glacé Silk	45-wide Glacé Silk	46-wide Glacé Silk	47-wide Glacé Silk	48-wide Glacé Silk	49-wide Glacé Silk	50-wide Glacé Silk	51-wide Glacé Silk	52-wide Glacé Silk	53-wide Glacé Silk	54-wide Glacé Silk	55-wide Glacé Silk	56-wide Glacé Silk	57-wide Glacé Silk	58-wide Glacé Silk	59-wide Glacé Silk	60-wide Glacé Silk	61-wide Glacé Silk	62-wide Glacé Silk	63-wide Glacé Silk	64-wide Glacé Silk	65-wide Glacé Silk	66-wide Glacé Silk	67-wide Glacé Silk	68-wide Glacé Silk	69-wide Glacé Silk	70-wide Glacé Silk	71-wide Glacé Silk	72-wide Glacé Silk	73-wide Glacé Silk	74-wide Glacé Silk	75-wide Glacé Silk	76-wide Glacé Silk	77-wide Glacé Silk	78-wide Glacé Silk	79-wide Glacé Silk	80-wide Glacé Silk	81-wide Glacé Silk	82-wide Glacé Silk	83-wide Glacé Silk	84-wide Glacé Silk	85-wide Glacé Silk	86-wide Glacé Silk	87-wide Glacé Silk	88-wide Glacé Silk	89-wide Glacé Silk	90-wide Glacé Silk	91-wide Glacé Silk	92-wide Glacé Silk	93-wide Glacé Silk	94-wide Glacé Silk	95-wide Glacé Silk	96-wide Glacé Silk	97-wide Glacé Silk	98-wide Glacé Silk	99-wide Glacé Silk	100-wide Glacé Silk
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WATCHES, and £10 10s. GOLD LEVELS, at the Manufactory  
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house, for those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. On re-  
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**GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!**—**BAKER and CRISP, 221, REGENT-STREET** (corner of Maddox-street), LONDON, has just received, from the working gloves of PARIS, GRENOBLE, and ZURICH, a large lot of Ladies' White and Coloured Kid, at 10s. 6d. per pair, usually sold at 2s. 6d. Sample pair sent to any part of the world, on receipt of twelve postage-stamps.

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are made in three varieties.—The Bordered Quilt, the Plain Quilt, and the Duvet. The Bordered Quilt is in the usual form of bed quilts, and is a most elegant and luxurious article. The Plain Quilt is smaller, and is useful as an extra covering on the bed, as a wrapper in the carriage, or on the couch. The Duvet is a loose case filled with eider down, as in general use on the Continent.

**BRILLIANT EVENING ROBES.—COMP.**  
TON-HOUSE, 50HO.—SEWELL and CO. introduce to the notice of Ladies their Stock of BALL and EVENING DRESSES. The unusually early season causes them to prepare a new and handsome Stock of Tarlatan Robes in gold and silver, black and coloured. Blonde Dresses from 23s., and beautiful Bayadere White Lace Robe from 12s. 6d. Sewell and Co. have the largest made-up Stock of Silks, Blouses, and Lace Robes in the kingdom, and for many years have

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cost; all air-tight materials being utterly unfit and dangerous for clothing. These garments are thoroughly respectable, and adapted for general use at all times equally as for rainy weather. Price 4s. One of the largest Stocks in London of superior Over-Coats, Capes, &c., of every description, all thoroughly Waterproof; also of the PATENT REVERSIBLE FUR-BEAVER OVER-COATS, &c.—W. BIRDSE, 55, New Bond-street, and 56, Cornhill (only).

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clared by the Post Office, and addressed to the following:—  
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31s. 6d., and 37s. 6d. the Half-dozen, are cut upon a new and improved principle, and combine the highest degree of excellence at the smallest cost. Satisfaction is, as usual, guaranteed, or the money returned.

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**THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.**—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.—Valuable newly-invented, very small, powerful Waistcoat-pocket glasses, the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable for Yachting, and to Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Gamekeepers. TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 3½ inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring, and the Double stars. Also superior for the purpose.

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(Continued from page 46.)

stances which led her to write her very popular work:—

"Long before it was ever written down at all," she says, "it was told to a circle of children, and then, as fast as it was written, it was read to them; and there was a great deal of laughing and crying among these children, you may be sure, and a great deal of hurrying that it might be got through with. So you see, the story belongs to children very properly. In the dear little *Eva*, you have before you the picture of a Christian child. Learn of her, dear children, to be as thoughtful, as kind to every creature, however poor and lowly, as she was; learn always to speak and act kindly and gently to every one, whatever their condition in life may be, and try to do all the little good that lies in a child's power."

#### BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER has closely followed the example of Liverpool in giving a hearty welcome to Mr. Ingersoll. The new Minister from the United States arrived at Manchester on Friday morning (last week), and, in company with the Mayor, proceeded to visit some of the largest industrial establishments in the borough. In the evening his Excellency was entertained at a banquet in the Town-hall, which was elegantly fitted up for the occasion. The Royal arms, carved, gilded, and emblazoned, were displayed over the entrance-door of the rooms, and were flanked by the Royal standard and the British ensign. A carved silver plume of the Prince of Wales, with his motto, "Ich dien," was placed over the other entrance door, flanked by the British flag and the star-spangled banner of the United States. The company included some of the most influential merchants and manufacturers of Manchester. The Mayor (Mr. R. Barnes) presided, on whose right sat the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll; and there were also present the Lord Bishop of Manchester, Mr. John Bright, M.P., Mr. T. Bazley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Mr. James Heywood, M.P.; Mr. J. Cheetham, M.P.; Mr. C. Hindley, M.P.; Mr. W. Brown, M.P.; Mr. J. A. Turner, President of the Manchester Commercial Association; Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; the Mayors of Liverpool, Warrington, Wigan, Bolton, Stockport, &c.; Messrs. R. H. Greg, Salis Schwabe, E. Loyd, jun., A. Henry, W. Entwistle, W. Fairbairn, F.R.S., R. Birley, R. N. Phillips, H. Ashworth, the Ottoman Consul, &c.

It was announced that addresses of congratulation to his Excellency had been unanimously agreed to by the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Association. The health of the guest of the evening having been proposed by the chairman, coupled with the wish that the "close and intimate relations now happily existing between the people of this country and the United States, may be perpetual."

His Excellency, Mr. Ingersoll, made an eloquent speech in acknowledgment of the toast. He touched upon the amazing progress in population and wealth of Manchester and the surrounding country, and showed how the prosperity of the United States, and the prosperity of Manchester depended upon one another. America produced 3,000,000 bales of cotton per annum, two-thirds of which were taken by this country; nor was there much danger for a century or two to come that India or Egypt would rival America either in the actual product of the long staple or the quality. Here then was ground for supposing that the harmonious intercourse between the two countries, founded upon original family affection, would be continued by such signal benefits given upon the one side and reciprocated upon the other. But perhaps

the most valuable portion of his Excellency's speech had reference to the subject of education. We claim the privilege of telling our brethren across the Atlantic some harsh and disagreeable truths about the existence of slavery in the United States. Mr. Ingersoll, on the other hand, tells us how infinitely behind his countrymen we are in providing means and facilities for popular education. "You have, in England indeed (he said), some higher courses of education than those given in most colleges and places of education in the United States; but the system of popular education that abounds there might perhaps be familiarly known to you, not without advantage. Our common schools are attended, so far as most of the States go, by every poor individual, every child of a poor man, that chooses to attend them; and an education

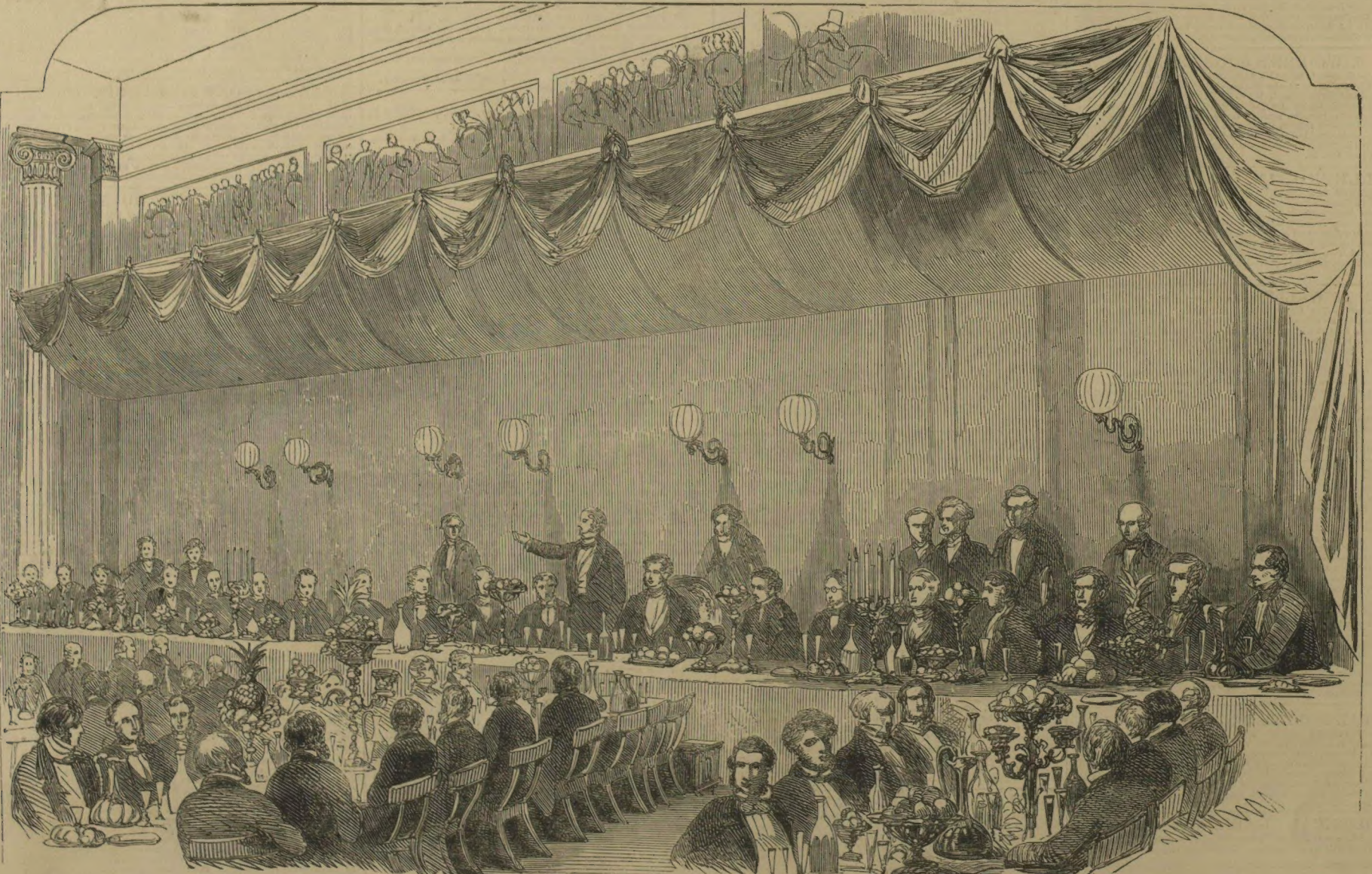
vortex of English party politics.

The banquets to Mr. Ingersoll at Liverpool and Manchester, and the crying and absolute social necessity which they disclose, for peace and harmonious intercourse between the two countries, have made an agreeable impression upon the public mind. The menacing debate in the American Senate on the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and the somewhat irritating speech of General Cass, were calculated to excite some misgivings, which have, however, been entirely allayed by the pacific sentiments uttered by our statesmen and merchants in the north of England.

The banquet, at Manchester, was provided by Mr. Johnson (from the Queen's Hotel), proprietor of the Queen's and Albion Hotels.



MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, AUTHOR OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN." FROM A DAGUERRETYPE TAKEN AT NEW YORK.



BANQUET TO MR. INGERSOLL, THE AMERICAN MINISTER, IN THE TOWN-HALL, MANCHESTER.